

Companion Curriculum
for
Fabulae Romanae
Melissa Schons Bishop



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FABULAE ROMANAE 1 & 2 – PRE-READING

[HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM1PR.HTML](http://site.latin-resources.com/fabrom1pr.html)

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. In the picture (Federico Barocci, *Aeneas' Flight from Troy*, 1598), we see Aeneas, much as the Romans would have imagined him, during the Fall of Troy. His father, whom he carries, is holding the statues of the gods, and his son, Ascanius, clutches clings to him as they flee.

1. What can you deduce about Aeneas' character from this painting? Give 3 character traits and the visual evidence that supports each.

2. Who do you think the woman in the picture is? Why would the artist have thought it important to paint her?

3. What is the significance of the armor lying on the ground?

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Look over the vocabulary given with the story **in your textbook**. Based on the meanings of the vocabulary, what 3 things do you think will happen after Aeneas arrives in Italy?



Chapters 1 & 2 - New Vocabulary

acies	colloquium	ius	quoad
abundo	copia	lego	regno
adolesco	cresco	metuo	reperio
adventus	discrimen	migro	sacerdos
adversus	dux	moenia	species
aggredior	fama	ops	transeo
amitto	imperium	pello	
appello	impleo	praeda	
clarus	interficio	profugus	

Proper Names

Identify these terms and explain their significance in the context of Aeneas' journey to Italy and subsequent founding of a city.

Aeneas	Lavinia
Troia	Lavinium
Laurentum	Turnus
Aborigines	Rutuli
Latinus	Etrusci



CHAPTERS 1-2 VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

Draw pictures to illustrate the English definition of each word:

acies	aggredior	dux
interficio	moenia	praeda
regno	sacerdos	transeo
annus	bellum	do

Etymology

An English DERIVATIVE from a Latin word has 2 components that must correspond to its Latin root: SPELLING & MEANING.

Find the Latin roots for these English derivatives in your Chapter 1 vocabulary list... keep in mind that derivatives can come from genitives & principal parts too. Explain the connection between the meaning of the Latin & the English. Use a dictionary if you don't know the English word.

1. famous
2. appellation
3. transit
4. colloquialism
5. opulence
6. predator



Etymology

Fill in the blanks with *derivatives* from these Latin words:

ius	copia	aggredior	transeo
origo	clarus	migro	do
discrimen	adventus	species	annus

1. The teacher explained the concept with such _____ that no one had any questions.
2. The biology teacher made the students learn the genus and _____ of every animal they studied.
3. The children had many _____ as they traveled through Europe.
4. We always try to _____ money to our favorite charity.
5. On Thanksgiving, we always use a _____ as a centerpiece, because it is a symbol of abundance.
6. The _____ of the whales from north to south happened in October, when the waters of the sea began to chill.
7. In the interests of _____ we try to be fair, but sometimes that doesn't happen.
8. The dog was so _____ that it attacked a small child and had to be put down.
9. The young man's judgment was very _____; he was quite selective about his choices.
10. The _____ from middle school to high school can be intimidating.
11. Our family's _____ are in Germany where our ancestors lived before immigrating to America.
12. The college's _____ fundraiser was a primary source of scholarship funds.



Fabulae Romanae I-2 Forms - Noun Review

I. Decline the following nouns on a separate sheet of paper:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. urbs, urbis | 6. bellum, i |
| 2. copia, ae | 7. nomen, nominis (n) |
| 3. acies, aciei | 8. manus, us |
| 4. deus, dei | 9. pugna, ae |
| 5. dux, ducis | 10. dies, diei |

II. Give the Latin for the following phrases (words are from your vocabulary list for the unit). Pay attention to case AND number!

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. for the king | 9. to the fugitive |
| 2. the booty (subject) | 10. the fields (direct object) |
| 3. with the sons | 11. from the parts |
| 4. the wars (direct object) | 12. the appearance (subject) |
| 5. of the city | 13. for power |
| 6. the priestesses (subject) | 14. with the arrival |
| 7. by the reputation | 15. of the years |
| 8. of the battlelines | |

III. Recycling Bin (Chapters I & 2) - From both vocabulary lists for Chapters I-2, locate the following parts of speech:

1. Nouns - list the word & give its declension (there are 23)
2. Verbs - list the word & give its conjugation (there are 23, I is irregular)
3. Adjectives (there are 2)
4. Preposition (there are 4) - what case do they take?
5. Adverbs and Little Words (there are 6, I is a number word)

IV. Scavenger Hunt (Chapter I) - Find the Latin word or words in the text that correspond to the following English phrases. These are in the order in which they occur in your story.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. for ten years | 6. he gave to him |
| 2. out of the city | 7. had been promised |
| 3. to move | 8. fearing |
| 4. they prepared to defend | 9. they brought help |
| 5. of the leader | 10. after the battle |



Fabulae Romanae 1-2 Forms Practice

**ALL FORMS ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR TEXT.
LINE NUMBERS ARE GIVEN IN PARENTHESES.**

Nouns – Case Endings – Identify the correct case of each noun. If there is more than one possibility, think about how the word is used in the sentence & select the correct choice.

a. nominative	b. genitive	c. dative	d. accusative	e. ablative
Chapter 1				
_____ 1. urbs (1)			_____ 14. victores (18)	
_____ 2. annos (2)			_____ 15. auxilium (19)	
_____ 3. filiis (3)			_____ 16. famā (20)	
_____ 4. urbis (4)			_____ 17. opibus (21)	
_____ 5. urbe (5)			_____ 18. iure (23)	
_____ 6. partibus (6)			_____ 19. pugnam (27)	
_____ 7. partem (8)			_____ 20. deos (28)	
_____ 8. praedam (9)			Chapter 2	
_____ 9. loca (10)			_____ 21. filius (1)	
_____ 10. multitudinis (12)			_____ 22. matri (3)	
_____ 11. nomine (14)			_____ 23. reges (5)	
_____ 12. uxoris (14)			_____ 24. regnum (8)	
_____ 13. adventum (16-7)			_____ 25. honoris (10)	



Fabulae Romanae 1-2 - Clause Practice

Identify the subordinate clause in each sentence below. These sentences are from your Chapter 1-2 stories.

- a. Relative Clause
- b. Purpose Clause
- c. Indirect Statement
- d. *Cum*-Circumstantial
- e. *Cum*-Concessive
- f. *Cum*-Causal
- g. Ablative Absolute

- _____ 1. Olim in Asia erat urbs antiquae, *quae Troia appellata est*.
- _____ 2. *Priamo rege filiisque interfectis*, urbem deleverunt.
- _____ 3. Sed Aeneas, *qui inter clarissimos defensores urbis fuerat*, cum paucis comitibus ex urbe effugit....
- _____ 4. *cum profugos ex omnibus partibus coegisset*, in Italiam migrare constituit.
- _____ 5. *Ibi cum Troiani praedam ex agris agerent*, Latinus rex Aboriginesque, qui ea loca tenebant, agros defendere paraverunt.
- _____ 6. Ibi cum Troiani praedam ex agris agerent, Latinus rex Aboriginesque, *qui ea loca tenebant*, agros defendere paraverunt.
- _____ 7. Troiani urbem condiderunt, *quam Aeneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellavit*.
- _____ 8. Deinde Turnus, rex Rutulorum, *cui Lavinia ante adventum Aeneas desponsa erat*, bello Latinum Troianosque aggressus est.
- _____ 9. Inde Turnus auxilium petiit ab Etruscis, *qui totam Italiam fama nominis sui impleverant...*
- _____ 10. Aeneas in tanto discrimine, *ut Aborigines Troianosque sub eodem iure atque nomine haberent*, Latinos utramque gentes appellavit.
- _____ 11. *Cum adversus Etruscos se moenibus defendere posset*, tamen in aciem copias eduxit.
- _____ 12. multi igitur *eum ad deos transisse* crediderunt.



Chapter 2 Scavenger Hunt

Be a good scavenger and find these forms in your story (lines 1-10).

Write the Latin word & the line from which you scavenged it (these are in the SAME order as your story).

1. present participle _____
2. dative noun _____
3. ablative of place where _____
4. relative pronoun & antecedent _____
5. subject of *gesserunt* (5) _____
6. dative of possession _____
7. comparative adjective _____
8. ablative absolute _____
9. genitive noun _____
10. 5th declension noun _____



FABULAE ROMANAE 3 – PRE-READING
SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM3PR.HTML

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Who is in the picture and what are they doing?
2. How does this picture simultaneously illustrate the unity and conflict between the two brothers?
3. If this picture could be read as a metaphor for 3 different themes in the Romulus & Remus story, what themes would they be?
4. If you were the artist you planned to continue the story in another picture, what would the next picture portray?
5. How could this picture be representative of ancient Rome and what she stood for?

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Look over the new vocabulary words for Chapter 3 (the words with asterisks in your textbook). Write a summary of what you think will happen in this story using English definitions for **10 new words**. Underline the 10 English meanings.



Chapter 3- New Vocabulary

aetas

divido

nepos

alveus

educō

ob

circa

expono

pastor

comparo

flecto

regius

cursus

geminus

restituo

custodia

incuso

supplicium

dedo

iussu

Proper Names

Be able to identify the players in this story & explain the relationships between them.

1. Romulus

5. Numitor

2. Remus

6. Amulius

3. Faustulus

7. Rhea Silvia

4. Larentia

8. Mars

Geography

Be able to identify the places referenced in your story & explain why they are relevant to the story of Romulus & Remus.

1. Tiberis

2. Imperium Albanum



CHAPTER 3 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

Draw the pretty pictures:

alveus	circa	divido
flecto	geminus	supplicium
regno	sacerdos	transeo
in	omnis	pars



Etymology

1. Here are some English derivatives – find the Latin roots from your new vocabulary words list.... keep in mind that derivatives can come from genitive singulars & fourth principal parts too.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. omnivorous | 4. course |
| 2. education | 5. dedicate |
| 3. flexible | 6. expository |

2. Fill in the blanks with derivatives for these Latin words:

pax	omnis	custodia	inter
pars	expono	circa	habeo
pater	divido	nepos	facio

1. Once all the candy was _____ among the children, no one got more than 2 pieces.
2. Smoking is a very bad _____.
3. The baby would not go to sleep without his _____, which was very comforting to him.
4. In most religions, people believe in an _____ deity.
5. The circumference of the _____ was small.
6. Don't make a decision before you have all the _____.
7. When we remodeled the basement, we created two rooms by erecting a _____ that divided the space in half.
8. In an _____ essay, you explain how something happens.
9. After the _____ test came back positive, the young man fulfilled all his responsibilities to both the child and his ex-wife.
10. Our school's _____ does a great job of keeping things clean and shiny.
11. The movie was very _____; no one fell asleep.
12. _____ is the practice of giving political offices to your relatives.



Chapter 3 Scavenger Hunt

Be a good scavenger and find these things in your story (lines 1-14).

Write the Latin word & the line from which you scavenged it (these are in the SAME order as your story).

1. genitive plural pronoun _____

2. ablative singular noun _____

3. perfect passive verb _____

4. accusative plural noun _____

5. pluperfect verb _____

6. relative pronoun _____

7. present active infinitive _____

8. present participle _____

9. nominative plural noun _____

10. accusative singular noun _____



Chapter 3 - Forms Practice

ALL FORMS ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR TEXT.

I. Verbs - Indicative Active & Passive -- Identify the TENSE.

a.	Present	c.	Perfect
b.	Imperfect	d.	Pluperfect

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>___ 1. nati sunt (1)</p> <p>___ 2. est (2)</p> <p>___ 3. erat (2)</p> <p>___ 4. defenderunt (3)</p> <p>___ 5. data est (4)</p> <p>___ 6. iussit (5)</p> <p>___ 7. abundaverat (5)</p> <p>___ 8. ferebant (5-6)</p> | <p>___ 9. poterant (6)</p> <p>___ 10. reliquerunt (7)</p> <p>___ 11. sedit (8)</p> <p>___ 12. sunt (9)</p> <p>___ 13. flexit (10)</p> <p>___ 14. educati sunt (11)</p> <p>___ 15. coeperunt (12)</p> <p>___ 16. celebrantur (15)</p> <p>___ 17. fecerunt (16)</p> | <p>___ 18. tradiderunt (16)</p> <p>___ 19. incusabant (18)</p> <p>___ 20. deditur (19)</p> <p>___ 21. crediderat (20)</p> <p>___ 22. aperit (22)</p> <p>___ 23. audiverat (22)</p> <p>___ 24. adiuvat (26)</p> <p>___ 25. educati erant (29)</p> | |
|---|---|--|--|

II. Infinitives & Participles - Identify the tense & voice of these forms from your story. Notice that in this story, ALL the infinitives & participles are present or perfect.

a.	Present Active	c.	Perfect Passive
b.	Present Passive		

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>___ 1. inici (4)</p> <p>___ 2. adire (6)</p> <p>___ 3. sitiens (8)</p> <p>___ 4. nutrientem (11)</p> <p>___ 5. venari (12)</p> <p>___ 6. facere (13)</p> <p>___ 7. amissam (16)</p> | <p>___ 8. captum (16)</p> <p>___ 9. expositos (20-1)</p> <p>___ 10. educari (21)</p> <p>___ 11. motus (21)</p> <p>___ 12. esse (23)</p> <p>___ 13. comparans (23)</p> <p>___ 14. parata (26)</p> <p>___ 15. condere (29)</p> |
|--|--|



Chapter 3 - Clause Practice

Identify each type of clause. Be sure you can justify your choice.

a. indirect statement

b. relative clause

c. ablative absolute

- ___ 1. Forte Tiberis abundaverat, neque ei *qui pueros ferebant adire ad altam aquam poterant*.
- ___ 2. Ab initio Faustulus crediderat *pueros iussu regis expositos apud se educari*.
- ___ 3. Romulus cum manu pastorum in regem Amulium impetum facit; Remus *alia parata manu* adiuvat.
- ___ 4. Forte Numitor quoque audiverat *fratres geminos esse...*
- ___ 5. Deinde lupa sitiens – sic enim est traditum – ex montibus *qui circa sunt* ad puerorum vagitum cursum flexit.



FABULAE ROMANAE 4 & 5 – PREREADING

[HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM4PR.HTML](http://site.latin-resources.com/fabrom4pr.html)

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Who is in the picture and what are they doing?
2. The man on the far left is posed in a stereotypical “warrior” mode – he raises his weapons in combat, his strength is visible in the musculature of his body, and, interestingly, as a nod to ancient art, the sheath of his sword is so positioned as to emphasize his “maleness.” This is a stereotype often used to portray mythological heroes like Mars or Achilles. Why would the artist insert this visual mythological motif into the painting? Why would the artist mythologize a Roman soldier in this way?
3. The woman in the middle is dressed in white and stands out visually from the darker colors in the rest of the painting. Give 3 reasons why the artist would want to depict her in white, or as lighter than the other figures around her.
4. What seems to be the purpose and intention of the Roman soldiers in this painting?
5. What values of heroism does the artist capture (or fail to capture)?

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Look over the new vocabulary given with the story in your textbook. Based on the meanings of the vocabulary, what 3 things do you think will be important in this story? Identify values, events, decisions, actions – don’t simply cite vocabulary definitions.



Chapters 4-5- New Vocabulary

alloquor	firmus	proinde
arx	hospitium	proximus
augurium	indignatio	res militaris
benignus	infero	sedes
civitas	iniuria	societas
concito	insigne	sperno
coniunx	munio	spes
conubium	nuntio	statuo
curia	orbis	superbia
decerno	par	transilio
dolus	pereo	triginta
exercitus	postulo	utor
finitimus	profugio	

Proper Names & Geography

1. Identify the players and why they are important in these stories.

Romulus	Romani	Quirites
Remus	Sabini	Quirinus

2. Identify the places referenced in your story & explain why they are relevant. Locate them on the map on page 17.

Palatium	Cures
Capitolinus Mons	Campus Martius



CHAPTERS 4 & 5 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

transilio	exercitus	triginta
arx	orbis	pereo
civitas	sedes	proximus

II. Etymology - Fill in the blanks with derivatives for these Latin words:

augurium	firmus	societas
insigne	hospitium	sperno
munio	indignatio	superbia
benign	nuntio	

1. The female baboon _____ the smaller male's advances.
2. The students were filled with _____ at the new dress code, which required them to wear school colors every day.
3. The Etruscan priest read the _____ and decided that it was a good day to start the war.
4. The army had plenty of _____ for the attack and planned seige.
5. The laboratory, thankfully, determined that the tumor was _____, not malignant.
6. Dinner at the fine restaurant was absolutely _____.
7. It was much easier to walk on the _____ ground, after a 2 mile hike in the marshy swamp.
8. The general wore all the _____ of his rank and honors on his uniform.
9. The victims of the car accident were rushed to the _____ for treatment.
10. Every morning the daily _____ are shown on TV in homeroom.
11. The cultures of many ancient _____ were polytheistic.



Chapters 4-5 Grammar - Verb Review

I. On a separate sheet of paper, write the principal parts for the following verbs. Identify the conjugation, then make the requested forms in both ACTIVE & PASSIVE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. volo (1) – present subjunctive | 7. rego – perfect subjunctive |
| 2. rapio – imperfect subjunctive | 8. appello – pluperfect subjunctive |
| 3. audio – infinitives | 9. addo – infinitives |
| 4. metuo – present subjunctive | 10. illudo – perfect subjunctive |
| 5. statuo – participles | 11. sperno – participles |
| 6. aperio – imperfect subjunctive | 12. imploro – pluperfect subjunctive |

II. Synopsis Practice – Using the model chart from your notes, do synopses in the INDICATIVE for the following verbs.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. concito – 1 st pl | 6. scio – 1 st pl |
| 2. recenseo – 3 rd sing | 7. capio – 3 rd pl |
| 3. nuntio – 3 rd pl | 8. terreo – 3 rd s |
| 4. dico – 2 nd pl | 9. do – 2 nd pl |
| 5. resisto – 3 rd sing | 10. munio – 3 rd sing |

III. Parts of Speech - From the new vocabulary words in Chapters 4-5 locate the following parts of speech:

1. Nouns – list the word & give its declension (there are 17)
2. Verbs – list the word & identify its conjugation (there are 13 – 2 are deponent)
3. Adjectives (there are 6)
4. Number Word (there is 1) [Why do you think it does not decline?]
5. Adverbs (there is 1)

IV. SCAVENGER HUNT (CHAPTER 5) - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR CHAPTER 5 STORY (PAGES 13 & 15 ONLY)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. equal in war | 6. of the maidens |
| 2. they feared the city | 7. that this had happened |
| 3. to use force | 8. these states were conquered |
| 4. to see the games | 9. on the next day |
| 5. the parents of the maidens | 10. when the people had been divided |



FABULAE ROMANAE 6 – PREREADING

[HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM6PR.HTML](http://site.latin-resources.com/fabrom6pr.html)

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. This is a portrait bust of Numa. The style is very formal and archaic. The bust is carved from a marble block which remains intact below the rendering of Numa. Look at the sculpture and list 2 artistic features of it that contribute to its solemnity and formality.
2. In Roman portrait sculpture, artists tried to capture the character of their subjects. What 2 aspects of Numa's character does this artist capture?
3. Why might the artist depict Numa with his head draped? Give three reasons.
4. At the bottom of the picture (which is a photograph), we see that this photo was taken in Rome at the Villa Albani. Villa Albani was built by Carlo Marchionni for Cardinal Alessandro Albani, nephew of Pope Clemens XI. Here the Cardinal gathered a celebrated collection of classical sculpture which was ordered by J. J. Winckelmann in 1765. Financial needs, ravages by Napoleon, upturns of life forced the Albani to sell their villa to the Chigi, who eventually sold it to the Torlonia (the most affluent family of XIXth century Rome) to whom the villa still belongs. Numa's head is still at the Villa. Imagine that you are J. J. Winckelmann and you have to locate sculptures for the garden of the villa of the pope's nephew. Why would this statue appeal to you and why would you think it was fitting for this garden?

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Look over the NEW vocabulary given with the story **in your textbook**. Based on the meanings of the vocabulary, describe 3 contributions King Numa will make to Rome and its people. Use 7 definitions, underlining each.



Chapter 6 - New Vocabulary

caerimonia

firno

mos

certamen

foedus

peregrinus

concilio

imitor

peritus

congressus

interregnum

plebs

cultus

iustus

pro

defero

lex

quadraginta

discribo

luna

recuso

factio

mora

verto

Proper Names

Be able to identify the players and why they are important in this story.

Sabini

Janus

Romani

Egeria

Numa Pompilius

Virgines Vestales

Romulus



CHAPTER 6 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

certamen	foedus	luna
discribo	plebs	lex
firmo	verto	defero

II. Etymology - Fill in the blanks with derivatives for these Latin words:

caeremonia	discribo	luna
concilio	firmo	mora
congressus	imitor	mos
cultus	iustus	verto
defero	lex	pro

1. They imposed a _____ on goods from Iraq as part of the trade sanctions with that nation.
2. The tribal _____ met and before they conducted any business, shared a peace pipe.
3. The _____ of the job was vague and did not list its responsibilities or its salaries, just its title.
4. During the _____ eclipse, the shadow of the earth completely obscured the moon.
5. _____ is the sincerest form of flattery.
6. She was known for her impeccable _____ and never told a lie.
7. When _____ meets, the Senate often makes new laws.
8. In _____ to his wishes, she agreed to make meatloaf for dinner even though she didn't really like it that much.
9. In the first four _____ of the poem, the poet uses a simile.
10. The _____ land suddenly changed to quicksand and all the Girl Scouts were swiftly engulfed by the muck.
11. During _____, the sale and consumption of alcohol was outlawed.
12. In the interests of _____, the murderers received the death penalty.
13. Although the wedding _____ itself was quite formal, the reception was very relaxed.
14. The _____ system in America is defined by the Constitution and upheld by the Supreme Court.
15. In many ancient _____, beliefs in myths and anthropomorphic gods were common.



Chapter 6 Forms

I. In your story, locate the following forms – these are in order.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. present passive infinitive | 6. pluperfect passive indicative |
| 2. imperfect active indicative | 7. imperfect active irregular verb |
| 3. perfect participle (deponent) | 8. perfect passive participle |
| 4. present active infinitive | 9. imperfect active subjunctive |
| 5. perfect passive infinitive | 10. perfect passive participle |

II. Parts of Speech - From your NEW Vocabulary words, locate the following parts of speech:

1. Nouns – list the word & give its declension (there are 12)
2. Verbs – list the word & identify its conjugation (there are 7 – 1 is deponent)
3. Adjectives (there are 3)
4. Number Word (there is 1)
5. Preposition (there is 1) – what case does it take?

III. Scavenger Hunt - Find the Latin word or words in the text that correspond to the following English phrases. These are in the order in which they occur in your story.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. about the kingdom | 6. had been founded |
| 2. began to shout | 7. of peace |
| 3. without delay | 8. by means of an alliance |
| 4. at that time | 9. in order to win over the people's trust |
| 5. by the agreement of everyone | 10. he divided the year |

IV. Identify the TENSE & write the principal part that is used to make each form (2nd, 3rd, 4th)

a. Present	d. Perfect
b. Imperfect	e. Pluperfect
c. Future	

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. ortum est (1) | _____ 14. fecit (11) |
| _____ 2. cupiebant (2) | _____ 15. erat (12) |
| _____ 3. creari (2) | _____ 16. clausus (13) |
| _____ 4. gessit (4) | _____ 17. fuit (13) |
| _____ 5. clamare (5) | _____ 18. conciliaret (16) |
| _____ 6. factos esse (5) | _____ 19. simulavit (16) |
| _____ 7. visum est (5-6) | _____ 20. habere (17) |
| _____ 8. creare (6) | _____ 21. instituere (17) |
| _____ 9. habitabat (7) | _____ 22. discipis (19) |
| _____ 10. delatum est (9) | _____ 23. imitabatur (24) |
| _____ 11. condita erat (11) | _____ 24. versam (25) |
| _____ 12. firmavit (11) | _____ 25. auxerunt (27) |
| _____ 13. instructum (11) | |



Chapter 6 – Indirect Statement Practice

Give the English word or phrase that you would use to translate the infinitive in each indirect statement.

a.	is/are	d.	had
b.	was/were	e.	will
c.	has/have	f.	would

- ___ 1. Patres dixerunt Romulum deum esse.
- ___ 2. Patres dicunt Romulum deum esse.
- ___ 3. Romulus dixit Romam caput orbis terrarum futurum esse.
- ___ 4. Romulus dixit Romam caput orbis terrarum esse.
- ___ 5. Romulus dixit Romam caput orbis terrarum fuisse.
- ___ 6. Romulus dicit Romam caput orbis terrarum futurum esse.
- ___ 7. Romulus dicit Romam caput orbis terrarum esse.
- ___ 8. Romulus dicit Romam caput orbis terrarum fuisse.
- ___ 9. Parentes virginum clamant Romanos hospitium violare.
- ___ 10. Parentes virginum clamaverunt Romanos hospitium violare.
- ___ 11. Parentes virginum clamaverunt Romanos hospitium violavisse.
- ___ 12. Parentes virginum clamant Romanos hospitium violavisse.
- ___ 13. Parentes virginum clamabant Romanos hospitium violaturos esse.
- ___ 14. Parentes virginum clamant Romanos hospitium violaturos esse.
- ___ 15. Egeria dixit Numa regem bonum esse.
- ___ 16. Egeria dicit Numa regem bonum esse.
- ___ 17. Egeria dixit Numa regem bonum futurum esse.
- ___ 18. Egeria dicit Numa regem bonum futurum esse.
- ___ 19. Egeria dixit Numa regem bonum fuisse.
- ___ 20. Egeria dicit Numa regem bonum fuisse.



Chapter 6
Ablative Absolute Practice

The following examples of ablative absolutes are taken or modified from the Chapters 1-6 stories. Translate each of them literally and then as a subordinate clause (relative, temporal or causal). When you are using your dictionary to look up words, remember that most of perfect participles come from the 4th principal part.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Priamo rege filiisque interfectis | 19. pueris educatis |
| 2. praedā ex agris actā | 20. ludis celebratis |
| 3. filiā in matrimonium ductā | 21. praedā amissā |
| 4. Rutulis victis | 22. Remo tradito |
| 5. auxilio petito | 23. pueris expositis |
| 6. duce amisso | 24. paratā manu |
| 7. moenibus defenses | 25. rege interfecto |
| 8. urbe relictā | 26. imperio restituto |
| 9. urbe novā conditā | 27. nomine urbi dato |
| 10. regno relicto | 28. Remo a Romulo interfecto |
| 11. pulso fratre | 29. Palatio munito |
| 12. filio necato | 30. ludis paratis |
| 13. sacerdote lectā | 31. signo dato |
| 14. patre deo | 32. monte Capitolino capto |
| 15. pueris defensis | 33. rege rapto |
| 16. pueris in alveo positis | 34. interregno secuto |
| 17. alveo a lupā invento | 35. arcu instructo |
| 18. pueris a Faustulo inventis | |



CHAPTER 7 – PREREADING

[HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM7PR.HTML](http://site.latin-resources.com/fabrom7pr.html)


PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. What seems to be happening in this picture?
2. Who are all the men watching & why do they have such a vested interest in the outcome of this duel?
3. Why do you think there are only 2 men fighting when there are clearly 2 armies in the picture?
4. In the foreground is a woman. What is she doing and why do you think she is doing this?
5. If the artist were to paint another picture that shows the scene immediately following this, what do you think he would choose to portray?

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Review the definitions of the new words in Chapter 7. Sort the vocabulary into groups based on the following categories. Put 5 words in each category.

TROUBLE	VIRTUE	VICTORY
		

Chapter 7- New Vocabulary

abduco	integer	singuli
afficio	iudicium	solvo
anxius	otium	spolio
caedo	pestilentia	superior
calamitas	potius	supersum
deligo	proelium	sustineo
dictator	priusquam	trigeminus
dispar	probo	virtus
erectus	propero	
frango	quia	

Proper Names

Be able to identify the players and why they are important in this story.

1. Numa
2. Tullus Hostilius
3. Albani
4. Cluilus
5. Mettius Fufetius
6. Etrusci
7. Horatii
8. Curiatii
9. Publius Horatius
10. Horatii soror



CHAPTER 7 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures.

caedo	frango	proelium
calamitas	integer	priusquam
dictator	pestilentia	superior

II. Etymology - Fill in the blanks with derivatives for these Latin words:

dictator
probo
frango
anxius

integer
singuli
sustineo
abduco

solvo
iudicium
virtus
calamitas

1. The participation of the entire group was an _____ part of their success.
2. That problem has no easy _____.
3. The hero's _____ was never in dispute.
4. The evil _____ forced all the citizens to do hard labor.
5. He tried to _____ his efforts, but the weights were too heavy and he dropped them.
6. The aliens _____ my dog and performed experiments on his head.
7. The _____ men found it easy to date, but harder to find someone of marriageable material
8. His father _____ of his college choices.
9. The _____ branch of our government includes the Supreme Court.
10. The glass dolphin was very _____ and shattered into many pieces when it fell onto the marble floor.



CHAPTER 7 SCAVENGER HUNT

Be a good scavenger and find these things in your story. The line number where the item is located is given in parentheses.

1. ablative absolute (1) _____

2. comparative adjective (2) _____

3. present active infinitive (3) _____

4. genitive singular noun (4) _____

5. accusative singular noun (7) _____

6. perfect tense verb (8) _____

7. nominative singular noun (10) _____

8. relative pronoun (12) _____

9. future tense verb (13) _____

10. genitive plural noun (14) _____



Chapter 7 Forms

I. In your story, locate the following forms – these are in order, starting on page 23.

1. noun in ablative absolute
2. nominative singular noun
3. accusative plural noun
4. genitive singular noun
5. ablative singular, 4th declension
6. direct object of *creant* (line 7)
7. accusative plural noun
8. subject of *conciat* (line 11)
9. direct objects of *aggredientur* (line 13)
10. subject of *habebat* (lines 15-16)

II. Parts of Speech - From your NEW vocabulary words, locate the following parts of speech:

1. Nouns – list the word & give its declension (there are 7)
2. Verbs – list the word & identify its conjugation (there are 11 – 1 is irregular)
3. Adjectives (there are 7)
4. Adverbs and Little Words (there are 3) – give the word & its meaning

III. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING IN LINE 23.

1. were killed
2. they tried to surround
3. he had fled
4. following
5. to finish the battle
6. as he lay
7. the armies were taken
8. which she herself had made
9. with his sword
10. than by the justice of the case



Chapter 7 - Relative Pronoun Practice

CIRCLE the relative pronoun, draw an **ARROW** to its antecedent, **THEN** identify the case, number and gender of the pronoun. [Remember: the relative pronoun has the **SAME GENDER AND NUMBER** as its antecedent!]

1. In Asia erat urbs, quae Troia appellata est.
2. Aeneas, qui inter clarissimos defensores urbis fuerat, effugit.
3. Latinus rex Aboriginesque, qui ea loca tenebant, agros defendere paraverunt.
4. Troiani urbem condiderunt, quam Aeneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellavit.
5. Deinde Turnus, cui Lavinia ante adventum Aeneae desponsa erat, aggressus est.
6. Turnus auxilium petivit ab Etruscis, qui totam Italiam fama nominis impleverant.
7. novam aliam urbem sub Albano monte condidit, quae Alba Longa appellata est.
8. Quidam ex his, cui nomen Proca erat, duos filios habuit.
9. neque ei qui pueros ferebant adire ad altam aquam poterant.
10. Palatium primum, in quo ipse erat educatus, munivit.
11. Creavit centum senators, qui patres appellati sunt.
12. Romulus ex patribus legatos in vicinas gentes misit qui societatem conubiumque peterent.
13. Patres qui proximi steterant dixerunt...
14. Is urbem novam, quae a Romulo armis condita erat, iure legibusque firmavit.
15. Virgines Vestales legit, quas caerimoniis quibusdam sanctas fecit.
16. Sed potius metuere debemus Etruscos, qui....simul victorem ac victum aggredientur.
17. Eum qui integer fuit tres Curiatii circumsternere conati sunt.
18. Horatii soror, quae uni ex Curiatiis desponsa erat, agnovit.
19. agnovit paludamentum sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat.
20. Pestilentia gravis in urbem incidit, qua rex quoque affectus est.



FABULAE ROMANAE 8 – PREREADING

[HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM8PR.HTML](http://site.latin-resources.com/fabrom8pr.html)

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What kind of man do you think is portrayed on the coin? What kind of character and morals does he have?

2. Why is this man's head on a coin?

3. In the second picture, the flip side (obverse) of the coin is shown. What achievement or value do you think the coin's obverse commemorates?

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Look over the vocabulary given with the story in your textbook. Using 5 definitions of new vocabulary words, write a summary of the story and underline each definition.



Chapter 8 – New Vocabulary

amicitia

mando

sublicius

carcer

negotium

tutor

exsto

potentia

usque ad

exul

prodigium

indignitas

repono

Proper Names & Geography

Identify the players and why they are important in this story.

1. Numa
2. Ancus
3. Lucumo
4. Demaratus
5. Tanaquil
6. Etrusci
7. Tarquinius Priscus

Identify these places, and be able to locate them on a map.

1. Ianiculum
2. Tiberis
3. Carcer
4. Capitolinus Mons
5. Ostia
6. Tarquinii
7. Corinthius
8. Roma



CHAPTER 8 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures

carcer	sublicius	negotium
potentia	prodigium	

II. Etymology - Fill in the blanks with derivatives for these Latin words:

venio	video	negotium
possum	populus	tutor
rex	pax	amicitia
urbs	primus	exul
indignitas	carcer	

1. She never doubted herself and always felt that everything was _____.
2. After his long _____, the king was allowed to return to his former country.
3. The _____ colors are red, blue and yellow.
4. During the prisoner's _____, he learned how to make license plates.
5. Many artists find an _____ environment stimulating, and choose to live in a city.
6. The two businessmen _____ a deal that made them both happy.
7. The entire _____ of the country was starving, but the dictator was unable to solve the dilemma of getting enough food to feed everyone.
8. Since his math grades were suffering, his mother thought a _____ might help.
9. They endured insult and _____ in silence, but always remembered who their enemies were so that they could get revenge later.
10. The spy wrote his report in _____ ink so that he could sneak it into the secret meeting undetected.



Chapter 8 Forms

I. In your story, locate the following forms – these are in order, starting on page 31.

1. ablative singular noun
2. pluperfect verb
3. relative pronoun
4. perfect passive verb
5. prepositional phrase
6. antecedent of *qui* (line 6)
7. ablative absolute
8. genitive singular noun
9. perfect active infinitive
10. genitive plural noun

II. Parts of Speech - From your NEW vocabulary words for Chapter 8, locate the following parts of speech:

1. Nouns – list the word & give its declension (there are 8)
2. Verbs – list the word & identify its conjugation (there are 3)
3. Adjectives (there is 1)
4. Adverbs and Little Words (there is 1) – give the word & its meaning

III. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING IN LINE 9.

11. a certain man
12. his father
13. son of an exile
14. to endure
15. she persuaded her husband
16. to have put it back
17. of future power
18. he became well-known
19. when he was received
20. by the will

IV. Forms Practice - Decline each of the following as directed:

1. hic – all
2. ille – all
3. is – all
4. ego, tu – all
5. nos, vos - all
6. hic – singular, backwards
7. ille – plural, backwards
8. is – singular forwards
9. hic - plural backwards
10. ille – singular backwards
11. is – plural backwards
12. is – singular backwards

V. Pronoun Practice – One of These Things Is Not Like The Other

CIRCLE the form that is DIFFERENT – IN CASE, NUMBER OR GENDER.

1. a. hunc b. illius c. eam d. me
2. a. nos b. illae c. hoc d. eis
3. a. hunc b. illius c. eam d. me
4. a. illud b. hac c. eis d. nobis
5. a. sui b. eorum c. illius d. hoc
6. a. hanc b. id c. eam d. illarum
7. a. illis b. huic c. eos d. vos
8. a. mei b. illi c. eis d. mihi
9. a. ea b. illud c. eam d. hoc
10. a. eas b. horum c. illis d. tibi
11. a. is b. haec c. illius d. ego
12. a. hoc b. illi c. eā d. vestri
13. a. illis b. te c. hic d. hoc
14. a. hunc b. huic c. nos d. ea
15. a. illud b. ille c. hunc d. hic
16. a. nobis b. illis c. horum d. eius
17. a. ei b. mihi c. huic d. illa
18. a. eius b. illius c. eis d. harum
19. a. hos b. illius c. me d. eam
20. a. eas b. huius c. illa d. vos



Chapter 8 - Practice with Possessives, Reflexives and Reflexive Possessives

I. Possessive Ideas – Choose the correct Latin word for the underlined English. [Note: *Cyclops* is the singular form of the monster's name – in English and in Latin. The plural would be *Cyclopes*.]

a. suus, a, um

b. eius

c. eorum/earum

- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ 1. The Cyclops saw <u>their</u> dog. | ___ 7. Our parents injured <u>his</u> dog. |
| ___ 2. The dog saw <u>his (own)</u> master. | ___ 8. The Cyclops loved all <u>their</u> dogs but he loved <u>his own</u> dog the best. |
| ___ 3. The Cyclops ate <u>her</u> dog. | ___ 9. <u>His</u> dog ate the Cyclops. |
| ___ 4. <u>Their</u> parents attacked the Cyclops. | ___ 10. <u>Their</u> families were sad because the Cyclops was dead. |
| ___ 5. <u>Her</u> dog defended the Cyclops. | |
| ___ 6. The Cyclops tried to help <u>his</u> dog. | |

II. Identify the sentences that include a reflexive pronoun or adjective – write R for Reflexive and X if it is not. Circle all the reflexive forms and draw an arrow to the verb ending that it “reflects”.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Te intellego. | ___ 12. Cicero amicum eius servabit. |
| ___ 2. Te intellegis. | ___ 13. Cicero amicos eorum servabit. |
| ___ 3. Te intellegit. | ___ 14. In aqua, me video. |
| ___ 4. Se intelligit. | ___ 15. In aqua, nympha me videt. |
| ___ 5. Se intellegunt. | ___ 16. Nos a crudelitate regis defendebamus. |
| ___ 6. Nos intellegitis. | ___ 17. Nos a crudelitate regis defendebat. |
| ___ 7. Nos intellegimus. | ___ 18. Vos in Foro viderunt. |
| ___ 8. Videmus canes nostros. | ___ 19. In senatu eos audiebamus. |
| ___ 9. Videmus canes eorum. | ___ 20. In senatu suos consules audiebant. |
| ___ 10. Cicero se servabit. | |
| ___ 11. Cicero suum amicum servabit. | |



FABULAE ROMANAE 9 – PREREADING
HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM9PR.HTML

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

PICTURE 1

1. What is happening in the picture?

2. How can you tell that this picture involves the issue of kingship?

3. What kind of character does the woman in the picture seem to have?

4. What is the woman saying to the man on the right?

5. What do you think is wrong with the man on the left?

6. Using your mighty powers of deduction, explain what you think will happen next.

PICTURE 2

1. What is happening in this picture?

2. This is a description of a scene which Tanaquil interprets as a portent (an omen). What do you think this portent portends?

3. Why might the Romans need to have a portent at this point in their history?



Chapter 9 – New Vocabulary

administro	deicio	pateo
adultus	etsi	perturbo
alienus	facinus	portendo
aliquando	humilis	praesidium
aliquot	iniussu	privatus
apparitor	interim	quietus
benignitas	liberalis	regia
circa	memoro	res publica
cloaca	officium	sicco
comprehendo	opus	voluntas
conspectus	palam	

Proper Names & Places

Be able to identify the players and why they are important in this story.

1. Ancus
2. Tarquinius
3. Latini
4. Servius Tullius
5. Tanaquil
6. pastores

Know where these places are and be able to find them on a map of Rome.

1. Circus Maximus
2. Aedis Iovis
3. Capitolinus Mons



CHAPTER 9 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

PATEO	HUMILIS	REGIA
ALIIQUOT	ALIENUS	DEICIO
CONSPECTUS	SICCO	PRAESIDIUM

II. Etymology - Fill in the blanks with derivatives for these Latin words:

alienus
administro
deicio
regia

praesidium
portendo
pateo
officium

liberalis
memoro
humilis
circa

- The _____ of the country was responsible for the declaration of war.
- _____ kidnapped my dog and performed experiments on his head.
- The reviewer praised the food _____ and encouraged all the readers to visit the restaurant.
- In the _____ building, student records are kept.
- After he was dropped from the basketball team, he felt _____.
- Learning to admit mistakes is a real exercise in _____.
- They made a big _____ and played dodge ball.
- The inventor applied for a _____.
- They dedicated a huge monument in _____ of his achievements.
- Whenever he misbehaved, he was sent to the principal's _____.



Chapter 9 - Forms Review

ALL FORMS ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR TEXT.

I. Verbs - Identify the TENSE & VOICE (write A or P for Active or Passive)

a. Present	d. Perfect
b. Imperfect	e. Pluperfect
c. Future	

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>_____ 1. erant (1)</p> <p>_____ 2. cupiebat (2)</p> <p>_____ 3. iussit (4)</p> <p>_____ 4. fecit (5)</p> <p>_____ 5. victis (5)</p> <p>_____ 6. designatus est (6-7)</p> <p>_____ 7. esset (10)</p> <p>_____ 8. siccavit (12)</p> <p>_____ 9. fuit (13)</p> <p>_____ 10. dormientis (14)</p> <p>_____ 11. abiit (17)</p> <p>_____ 12. educamus (19)</p> <p>_____ 13. fuerant (24)</p> <p>_____ 14. videbatur (26)</p> <p>_____ 15. interficere (26)</p> | <p>_____ 16. vocati (29)</p> <p>_____ 17. iussi sunt (30)</p> <p>_____ 18. exponit (30)</p> <p>_____ 19. relicto (32)</p> <p>_____ 20. fugientes (34)</p> <p>_____ 21. comprehendunt (34)</p> <p>_____ 22. claudi (36)</p> <p>_____ 23. vocato (36)</p> <p>_____ 24. es (37)</p> <p>_____ 25. erige (38)</p> <p>_____ 26. futurum esse (40)</p> <p>_____ 27. regnavimus (41)</p> <p>_____ 28. fingere (42)</p> <p>_____ 29. allocuta est (45)</p> <p>_____ 30. videbitis (47)</p> |
|--|---|



II. Nouns - Identify the CASE for each noun (starting on page 39).

a.	Nominative	d.	Accusative
b.	Genitive	e.	Ablative
c.	Dative		

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. filii (24) | _____ 8. apparitores (29) | _____ 15. consilia (43) |
| _____ 2. regem (26) | _____ 9. caput (32) | _____ 16. clamor (44) |
| _____ 3. facinus (28) | _____ 10. regis (32) | _____ 17. multitudinis (44) |
| _____ 4. vestibulo (28) | _____ 11. populi (35) | _____ 18. parte (45) |
| _____ 5. regiae (28) | _____ 12. regnum (37) | _____ 19. populum (45) |
| _____ 6. specie (28) | _____ 13. manibus (38) | _____ 20. dies (49) |
| _____ 7. rixae (28) | _____ 14. rem (42) | |

III. Adjective References - For each noun given, write the adjective or participle that modifies it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| 1. filii (1) | _____ | 9. filiam (22) | _____ |
| 2. Latinis (5) | _____ | 10. filii (24) | _____ |
| 3. muro (10) | _____ | 11. apparitores (29) | _____ |
| 4. convalles (11) | _____ | 12. rex (31) | _____ |
| 5. flammam (16) | _____ | 13. Servio (36) | _____ |
| 6. puer (16) | _____ | 14. flamma (39) | _____ |
| 7. viro (18) | _____ | 15. vulnus (46) | _____ |
| 8. cultu (19) | _____ | | |

IV. Pronoun References - For each pronoun, write the noun to which it refers.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. ipse (1) | _____ | 5. ei (22) | _____ |
| 2. is (2) | _____ | 6. unus (30) | _____ |
| 3. qui (6) | _____ | 7. se (31) | _____ |
| 4. cui (14) | _____ | 8. te (39) | _____ |



FABULAE ROMANAE 10 – PREREADING

[HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM1OPR.HTML](http://site.latin-resources.com/fabrom1opr.html)

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Which goddess do you think this is?
2. Why would it be easy to tell that she is goddess of fertility?
3. What things about this statue look Roman to you?
4. What things don't look Roman at all? Why?
5. How could this image be used to promote unity between the Romans and a foreign nation?

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Look over the vocabulary given with the story in your textbook. Write a summary of what you expect the new king's achievements during his reign to be, using 7 definitions of new words. Underline each definition.



Chapter 10 - New Vocabulary

audacia	contraho	popularis
caedes	cupidus	queror
carpentum	fanum	tribuo
census	heres	viritim
certo	inveho	vivus
classis	item	
continuus	muliebris	

Proper Names

Be able to identify the players and why they are important in this story.

Servius Tullius
Lucius Tarquinius
Latini

Diana Ephesia
Arruns Tarquinius
Tullia ferox
Tullia altera

Places

Be able to identify the places and locate them on a map of Rome, and be able to find Asia on a map.

Quirinalis
Viminalis

Asia
Curia



CHAPTER 10 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

caedes	classis	viritim
carpentum	continuus	vivus
certo	fanum	muliebris

II. Etymology - Create a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

audacia
census
classis

contraho
heres
inveho

popularis
queror
tribuo

vivus

1. The rich woman's _____ was not willing to part with any of her new cash.
2. When she felt the first _____, she knew the baby would be born that night.
3. They tried to _____ the shooting victim, but to no avail.
4. The dress code modifications were never _____, but the students complied with them.
5. Every 4 years, our government does a _____ to see how many Americans there are.
6. The river's _____ always flooded in the spring.
7. The teacher could not believe the _____ of the young man who leapt out the window during her lecture on the uses of the ablative.
8. His _____ tone of voice was always annoying – he always seemed to find things to complain about.
9. In that society, there were no clearcut social _____ - everyone supported each other.
10. The poet used _____ to satirize his political targets.



Chapter 10 Forms

I. In your story, locate the following forms – these are in order, starting on page 43.

1. direct object of *instituit* (1)
2. ablative plural noun
3. subject of *additi sunt* (4)
4. genitive plural noun
5. dative plural noun
6. accusative subject of *esse* (11)
7. genitive singular noun
8. accusative singular noun
9. ablative singular noun
10. accusative plural noun

II. Parts of Speech - From your NEW Vocabulary list for FR10, locate the following parts of speech:

1. Nouns – list the word & its declension (there are 7)
2. Verbs – list the word & its conjugation (there are 4 – 1 is deponent)
3. Adjectives (there are 5)
4. Adverbs and Little Words (there are 7) – give each word & its meaning

III. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING IN LINE 9.

1. a certain man
2. his father
3. son of an exile
4. to endure
5. she persuaded her husband
6. to have put it back
7. of future power
8. he became well-known
9. when he was received
10. by the will

IV. Forms Practice - Review of Verbs – Synopsis Party!

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. instituo – participles & infinitives | 3. capio – participles & infinitives | 5. excito – participles & infinitives |
| 2. certo – subjunctive – 3 rd pl | 4. iubeo – subjunctive – 3 rd s | 6. iungo – subjunctive – 3 rd pl |

V. Clause Practice – For the underlined section of each sentence, identify what type of clause it is.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. ablative absolute | e. causal | i. <i>cum</i> -causal |
| b. indirect statement | f. participial phrase | j. <i>cum</i> -concessive |
| c. relative clause | g. indirect question | |
| d. temporal | h. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial | |

- _____ 1. Fanum erat nobile, quod communiter a civitatibus Asiae factum esse dicebatur.
- _____ 2. Eo consensu laudato, tandem populis Latinis persuasit...
- _____ 3. Ea erat confession caput rerum Romam esse...
- _____ 4. Cum prope continuis caedibus domos vacuas fecissent, iunguntur nuptiis.
- _____ 5. Postremo, ubi iam tempus agenda visum est, stipatus armatis in forum irrupit.
- _____ 6. Postremo, ubi iam tempus agenda visum est, stipatus armatis in forum irrupit.
- _____ 7. Inde in regia sede pro Curia sedens patres vocari iussit.
- _____ 8. Qua audacia tu, me vivo, vocare patres audes es?
- _____ 9. Tarquinius respondet se sedem patris sui tenere.
- _____ 10. elatumque e Curia per gradus deicit...



FABULAE ROMANAE II – PREREADING

[HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM11PR.HTML](http://site.latin-resources.com/fabrom11pr.html)

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. What does the largest building in the picture look like?
2. Why do you think this building is so much larger than the ones around it?
3. This building was on the top of the Capitoline Hill and visible from the Roman Forum. How would it feel to be a Roman looking up at the building? Why?
4. Why might an ancient Roman visit this building?
5. How would a visitor to the city of Rome react upon seeing this building? What impressions of Rome might that visitor have?

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Look over the vocabulary given with the story in your textbook. Using definitions of 7 new words, write a description of how the *oraculum* will operate in this story. Predict why it is consulted and what the outcome of the consult is.



Chapter 11 - New Vocabulary

bona
elabor
exilium
factum
fraus

oraculum
osculator
patior
permitto
recipio

sors
spolio
tamquam
traduco



Proper Names

Identify the players and why they are important in this story.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Lucius Tarquinius | 4. Gabii | 8. Tarquinia |
| 2. Octavius Mamilius | 5. Titus | 9. Apollo |
| Tusculanus | 6. Arruns | |
| 3. Volsci | 7. Brutus | |

Places

Be able to locate these spots on a map of both Rome and the Mediterranean.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. Tarpeian Hill | 5. Signia |
| 2. Circus | 6. Circeii |
| 3. Cloaca Maxima | 7. Delphi |
| 4. Curia | |



CHAPTER 11 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

bona	elabor	permitto
recipio	oraculum	osculator
traduce	sors	

II. Etymology - Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

bona
elabor
exilium

factum
fraus
oraculum

patior
permitto
recipio

sors
spolio

1. When the consul was _____, he was not permitted to return to Rome.
2. Many of the _____ in the hospital were excited to return home after they were well again.
3. She left the bananas out in the kitchen for too long and they all _____.
4. You should never make an important decision until you have all the _____.
5. The _____ question on the test was incredibly hard.
6. After he wrote 200 bad checks, he was finally convicted for _____.
7. There were all _____ of animals in the zoo.
8. The _____ form for the field trip is due by Monday.
9. At the wedding _____, there was an amazing dance band.
10. King Croesus consulted the _____, but interpreted its answer incorrectly.
11. Because no one had a watch, they did not know how much time had _____.



Chapter II Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING IN LINE 19.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. when Gabii was seized | 6. filled the king's heart |
| 2. he decided to build | 7. the leaders of the state |
| 3. his father had vowed | 8. among whom |
| 4. many of the people | 9. for Apollo |
| 5. from a wooden column | 10. enclosed |

II. Review of Verbs – Synopsis Party!

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. aedifico – participles & infinitives | 3. praebeo – participles & infinitives | 5. fero – participles & infinitives |
| 2. statuo – subjunctive – 3 rd s | 4. video – subjunctive – 3 rd pl | 6. vito – subjunctive – 3 rd s |

III. Clause Practice – For the underlined section of each sentence, identify what type of clause it is.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. ablative absolute | f. participial phrase | k. purpose clause |
| b. indirect statement | g. indirect question | l. result clause |
| c. relative clause | h. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial | m. indirect command |
| d. temporal | i. <i>cum</i> -causal | |
| e. causal | j. <i>cum</i> -concessive | |

- ____ 1. Tarquinius regnare coepit, cui propter facta cognomen Superbus datum est.
- ____ 2. tandem populis Latinis persuasit ut Romae cum populo Romano fanum Dianae facerent.
- ____ 3. Ita poterat occidere omnes quos cupiebat.
- ____ 4. In alio bello, cum Gabios vi capere non posset... aggressus est.
- ____ 5. Gabiis receptis, Tarquinius ad negotia urbana animum convertit.
- ____ 6. Aeneas, ut Aborigines Troianosque sub eodem iure atque nomine haberet, Latinos utramque gentem appellavit.
- ____ 7. Cum adversus Etruscos se moenibus defendere posset, tamen in aciem copias eduxit.
- ____ 8. Cum irati arma rapuissent, Remus in pugna cecidit.
- ____ 9. Multi convenerunt ut ludos spectarent.
- ____ 10. Patres qui proximi steterant dixerunt regem sublimem raptum esse.
- ____ 11. Patres qui proximi steterant dixerunt regem sublimem raptum esse.
- ____ 12. Tum Sabinae mulieres ausae sunt se inter tela, ut pacem implorarent.
- ____ 13. Interregno secuto, senatus imperium gessit.
- ____ 14. Plebs clamabat multos dominos pro uno factos esse.
- ____ 15. Ut populi fidem conciliaret, simulavit se cum dea congressus habere.
- ____ 16. Ut populi fidem conciliaret, simulavit se cum dea congressus habere.
- ____ 17. Finitimi populi civitatem Romanam totam in cultum deorum versam violare nolebant.
- ____ 18. Cum vulnus regis grave sit, iam tamen ad se redit.
- ____ 19. Anguis tantus ex columna lignea elapsus est ut pectus regis anxiis curis impleret.
- ____ 20. Hic, ut crudelitatem regis vitaret, consulto stultitiam imitatus est.

FABULAE ROMANAE 12-13 – PREREADING
[HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM12PR.HTML](http://site.latin-resources.com/fabrom12pr.html)

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. What is happening in this picture?
2. Why is the man holding a dagger?
3. How is the woman feeling?
4. What should the woman do next?
5. What do you think will happen next?



Chapters 12-13 - New Vocabulary

auctor

castra

coniuro

corrumpo

deprehendo

diversus

ducenti

duro

exemplum

expugno

iudico

iuro

liber (adj)

luxus

mens

nex

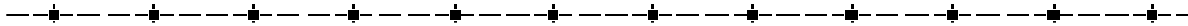
nurus

quisquam

tego

ullus

vindico



Proper Names

Identify the players and why they are important in this story.

1. Sextus Tarquinius

2. Tarquinius Collatinus

3. Lucretia

4. Brutus

Places

1. Ardea

2. Collatia

3. Roma

4. Caere

5. Gabii



CHAPTERS 12-13 VOCABULARY PRACTICE

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

auctor	diversus	tego
mens	ducenti	iuro
nex	liber	castra

II. Etymology - Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

diversus
duro
exemplum

iudico
iuro
liber

luxus
mens
tego

ullus
vindico

1. She felt _____ when her ideas were upheld by the group.
2. That is an excellent _____ of why you should never drink & drive.
3. The _____ acquitted the defendant.
4. The linoleum floor was very _____ and never cracked or wore out.
5. The Statue of _____ is one of New York City's most famous landmarks.
6. In the _____ institution, many of the patients had to be restrained or sedated.
7. It was a _____ group, but they did find one thing they all had in common.
8. The Doberman _____ the house when his owners were out.
9. The mink coat felt soft and _____ when the actress put it on, even though she knew PETA would protest.
10. The judge _____ the dispute between the two neighbors.



Chapter 12 Scavenger Hunt

Be a good scavenger and find these things in your story – page 55.

Write the Latin word & the line from which you scavenged it
(these occur in the order in which they appear in your story)

1. ABLATIVE OF TIME WHEN

2. GENITIVE SINGULAR NOUN + ADJECTIVE PAIR

3. PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

4. ADVERB

5. RELATIVE PRONOUN AND ANTECEDENT

6. PRESENT TENSE VERB

7. ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR NOUN

8. FUTURE PERFECT VERB

9. FUTURE TENSE VERB

10. PLUPERFECT VERB



Chapters 12-13 - Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING ON PAGE 57, LINE 1.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. was revealed | 6. having been closed |
| 2. would allow | 7. following |
| 3. fleeing for home | 8. he was killed |
| 4. news of these things | 9. for twenty five years |
| 5. the arrival of the king | 10. then were appointed |

II. Review of Verbs – Synopsis Practice – look up the principal parts if you do not remember them.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. aperio – participles & infinitives | 3. regno – indicative – 3 rd pl | 5. pergo – participles & infinitives |
| 2. venio – subjunctive – 3 rd s | 4. accipio – indicative – 3 rd s | 6. iuro – subjunctive – 3 rd pl |

III. Clause Practice – For the underlined section of each sentence, identify what type of clause it is.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| a. ablative absolute | g. indirect question | m. indirect command |
| b. indirect statement | h. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial | n. ad + <i>gerundive</i> to express purpose |
| c. relative clause | i. <i>cum</i> -causal | o. <i>gerund</i> |
| d. temporal | j. <i>cum</i> -concessive | |
| e. causal | k. purpose clause | |
| f. participial phrase | l. result clause | |

- ___ 1. Romani, qui superbiam Tarquinii aegre ferebant, irati erant.
- ___ 2. Romani ita concitati sunt ut regiam familiam in exilium pellere statuerent.
- ___ 3. Cum in convivio coniugem suam unusquisque laudaret, placuit experiri.
- ___ 4. Ad quam corrumpendam Sextus Tarquinius nocte rediit.
- ___ 5. Advocatis patre et coniuge, rem his verbis exposuit.
- ___ 6.consolantur aegram animi avertendo noxam ab coacta in auctorem delicti.
- ___ 7. consolantur....mentem peccare, non corpus...
- ___ 8. consolantur....mentem peccare, non corpus, unde consilium afuerit, culpam abesse.
- ___ 9. Se cultro, quem veste texerat, occidit.
- ___ 10. Eo duce populus iuravit se nec Tarquinius nec alium quemquam regnare passurum esse.
- ___ 11. Eo duce populus iuravit se nec Tarquinius nec alium quemquam regnare passurum esse.
- ___ 12. Tulliam reginam domo profugientem omnes viri mulieresque execrati sunt.
- ___ 13. Ubi nuntii in castra perlati sunt, rex Romam perrexerit.
- ___ 14. ...duo patrem secuti exules advenerunt Caere.



FABULAE ROMANAE 14 – PREREADING
HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM14PR.HTML

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. The two pictures describe the same man and the same scene. Summarize what you think the scene is.
2. What kind of character does this person have? What do the artists seem to be trying to emphasize about his character?
3. Why do you think this man is depicted alone?
4. Why do you think the man is larger than life compared to his surroundings? What is significant about this?
5. What 5 adjectives would you use to describe this man if you were a historian and these images were the only primary source material you had available?



Chapter 14 - New Vocabulary

comitium

infestus

trano

decurro

privo

turbo

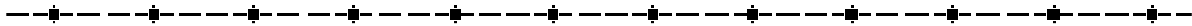
denique

pudor

tutus

flumen

rescindo



Proper Names

Identify the players and why they are important in this story.

1. Tarquinius
2. Lars Porsenna
3. Horatius Cocles

4. Spurius Larcius
5. Titus Herminius
6. Etruscans



CHAPTER 14 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

tutus	flumen	infestus
trano	comitium	

II. Etymology - Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

privo
rescindo

infestus
tutus

flumen
turbo

1. Since his math grades were suffering, his mother thought a _____ might help.
2. The loggers dared the new guy to ride all the way down the _____ without falling off his log.
3. His mother was greatly _____ by his failing grades.
4. Because she had been _____ of an education, she was unable to find work as an adult.
5. The house was _____ with termites and we had to call an exterminator.
6. They _____ their agreement when it became clear that the other party was engaging in dishonorable business practices.



Chapter 14 - Analysis of Text

I. In the second paragraph of the story, beginning in line 8 on page 63, do the following, for 3 sentences: **[start with *Pons sublicius...* and end with *excepturum esse*]**

1. Write each clause on its own line, skipping 3 lines between clauses so you have room to diagram these sentences.
2. Identify the main clause(s) – underline them ONCE.
3. Underline any subordinate clauses or constructions TWICE – then identify what they are using the letters assigned below.

a. Ablative Absolute

b. Indirect Statement

c. Cum-Circumstantial

d. Cum-Causal

e. Purpose Clauses

f. Result Clauses

g. Indirect Command

h. Fear Clause

i. Conditional Idea

4. Circle all nouns & pronouns.
5. Draw arrows from any adjective (or participle) to the noun modified.
6. Put parentheses around adverbs, conjunctions and prepositional phrases.

II. Translate the sentence.



Chapter 14 - Scavenger Hunt

Be a good scavenger and find these things in your story – page 65.

Write the Latin word & the line from which you scavenged it
(these occur in the order in which they appear in your story)

1. ACCUSATIVE PLURAL

2. ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

3. GENITIVE SINGULAR

4. PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

5. PRESENT INFINITIVE

6. PERFECT TENSE VERB

7. DIRECT OBJECT OF *COMMORI*

8. ADVERB

9. PARTICIPLE MODIFYING *COCLIS*

10. ABLATIVE OF TIME WHEN



Chapter 14- Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING ON PAGE 63, LINE 1.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. to be deprived | 6. had been stationed |
| 2. with a hostile army | 7. that his own men were fleeing |
| 3. into the city | 8. would withstand |
| 4. seemed safe | 9. the entrance of the bridge |
| 5. if it hadn't been for one man | 10. by means of that very boldness |

II. Review of Nouns – On a separate sheet of paper, give the forms of each noun in the requested case.

flumen, fluminis (n)
aditus, us
urbs, urbis
factum, i

res, rei
murus, i
audacia, ae

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. genitive plural | 5. accusative singular |
| 2. dative singular | 6. accusative plural |
| 3. ablative plural | 7. ablative singular |
| 4. nominative plural | 8. genitive singular |

III. The verb from each clause in your story is given – refer to your textbook & identify what type of clause each verb composes. Line numbers are provided.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. ablative absolute | g. indirect question | m. indirect command |
| b. indirect statement | h. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial | n. ad + gerundive to express purpose |
| c. relative clause | i. <i>cum</i> -causal | o. gerund |
| d. temporal | j. <i>cum</i> -concessive | |
| e. causal | k. purpose clause | |
| f. participial phrase | l. result clause | |

____ 1. reciperet (1)

____ 2. pateretur (3)

____ 3. adessent (6)

____ 4. fuisset (9)

____ 5. positus erat (10)

____ 6. vidisset (12)

____ 7. manerent (13)

____ 8. posset (14)

____ 9. excepturum esse (14)

____ 10. relicta (20)

____ 11. sublato (21)

____ 12. armatus (22)



Chapter 14 – Sequence of Tenses

I. Sequence of Tenses Chart – Reproduce the chart from memory – if you have to look at your notes, you don't know it. Write it out until you can do it without peeking.

	Main Clause (Tense of MAIN VERB)	Subordinate Clause (Tense of SUBJUNCTIVE)
Primary Sequence	Verb Tenses: 1. 2. 3.	Simultaneous Action
		Prior Action
Secondary Sequence	Verb Tenses: 1. 2. 3.	Simultaneous Action
		Prior Action

II. Look at the subjunctives from your Chapter 14 story – identify whether they are primary or secondary sequence, and if they show simultaneous or prior action.

1. **reciperet (1)**

5. **manerent (13)**

2. **adessent (6)**

6. **rescinderent (13)**

3. **fuisset (9)**

7. **posset (14)**

4. **vidisset (12)**

FABULAE ROMANAE 15 – PREREADING
HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM15PR.HTML

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. What do you think is happening in this scene?

2. What are the soldiers saying to Cloelia?

3. In what ways is this depiction of Cloelia NOT what you would expect to see as an image of a Roman woman?

4. Why do you think the artist includes the SPQR banner in this painting? What does it signify?

5. What kind of person do you think Cloelia is? Give 3 adjectives to describe her, based on the artist's rendering of her.

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Look over the vocabulary words for Chapter 15. Write a summary of what you think Cloelia's actions in this story are and why they are heroic. Use and underline definitions for all 4 new words, plus 3 additional words given in the notes.



Chapter 15 - Analysis of Text

I. In the first paragraph of the story, mark up each of the three sentences as follows:

1. Write each clause on its own line, skipping 3 lines between clauses so you have room to diagram these sentences.
2. Identify the main clause(s) – underline them ONCE.
3. Underline any subordinate clauses or constructions TWICE – then identify what they are using the letters assigned below.

a. Ablative Absolute

b. Indirect Statement

c. Cum-Circumstantial

d. Cum-Causal

e. Purpose Clause

f. ad + gerundive to show purpose

g. Temporal Clause

h. Participial Phrase

i. Conditional Idea

4. Circle all nouns & pronouns.
5. Draw arrows from any adjective (or participle) to the noun modified.
6. Put parentheses around adverbs, conjunctions and prepositional phrases.

II. Translate the sentence.



Chapter 15- Forms

I. Adjectives & Pronouns – for each adjective, participle or pronoun given, identify the noun to which it refers and give the line number of the noun.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. una (1) | 11. habiturum (9) |
| 2. locata (2) | 12. intactam (10) |
| 3. frustrata (2) | 13. suos (10) |
| 4. sospites (4) | 14. tuta (12) |
| 5. quod (5) | 15. redintegrata (13) |
| 6. nuntiatum (5) | 16. novam (14) |
| 7. incensus (5) | 17. novo (14) |
| 8. versus (7) | 18. equestri (15) |
| 9. id (8) | 19. summa (15) |
| 10. se (8) | 20. insidens (16) |

II. Sequence of Tenses – for each verb form given, identify whether the action of the verb happens at the same time, before or after the main verb.

- | | a. same time | b. before | c. after |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| _____ 1. | locata essent (2) | _____ 6. | esse (8) |
| _____ 2. | frustrata (2) | _____ 7. | dedatur (9) |
| _____ 3. | incensus (5) | _____ 8. | habiturum (9) |
| _____ 4. | deposcendam (6) | _____ 9. | redintegrata (13) |
| _____ 5. | versus (7) | _____ 10. | insidens (16) |



FABULAE ROMANAE 16 – PREREADING

PART I – THE TITLE

1. What does “secession” mean? If you don’t know, look up the Latin word “secedo” in the dictionary and figure it out.
2. What context does “secession” have in American history? Do you expect this story to be similar to American history because of the title? Why or why not?
3. Who are the plebs? Why would they be seceding?

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Look over the vocabulary words for Chapter 16. Using 5 of the definitions for your new vocabulary words, write a short newspaper article that describes the “Secession of the Plebs.” Underline each definition that you use.

Chapter 16 - New Vocabulary

concordia

mille passus

reliquus

despero

passus

secedo

dissensio

plebeius

eques

premo

CHAPTER 16 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

reliquus	concordia	eques
premo	passus	

II. Etymology - Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

dissensio

despero

concordia

premo

secedo

reliquus

1. The archaeologist was thrilled to discover _____ from the Mycenean era.
2. The _____ between the two groups was so extreme that they could not find a single area of compromise.
3. Peer _____ is never a good reason to make bad decisions.
4. During the Civil War, the southern states claimed to have _____ from the Union.
5. He was so _____ to succeed and meet his father's high expectations of him that he cheated in nearly every class.



Chapter 16 - Forms

I. Verbs – each group of verb forms has something in common – identify what it is – it could be a tense, a voice, a mood. . .

1. nuntiavisset	locatus erat	presserant
2. ducant	arbitrati esset	persuaderet
3. sciunt	sciverunt	sciet
4. ducturus esse	misisse	videre
5. dabatur	esset	intermittebant
6. succurrere	vident	venientes
7. pergendus	videbunt	cogniturus
8. tulerunt	tractus	partus est
9. potuisti	accipies	videris
10. ingredienti	consternates	oppugnaturum

II. Nouns – identify the case of each noun from your story – if there is more than one possibility, then check your translation and choose the correct case for this noun in this location of the text.

a. nominative	b. genitive	c. dative	d. accusative	e. ablative
_____ 1.	temporibus (1)		_____ 11.	auxilium (6)
_____ 2.	rei publicae (1)		_____ 12.	consulibus (6)
_____ 3.	dissensio (1)		_____ 13.	equites (7)
_____ 4.	patres (2)		_____ 14.	gaudio (8)
_____ 5.	plebs (3)		_____ 15.	nomina (9)
_____ 6.	creditori (3)		_____ 16.	plebe (9)
_____ 7.	debitorem (4)		_____ 17.	iudicia (10)
_____ 8.	consulibus (5)		_____ 18.	milites (10)
_____ 9.	magistratus (5)		_____ 19.	castris (11)
_____ 10.	patribus (5)		_____ 20.	plebe (11)



Chapter 17 - New Vocabulary

fames

reconcilio

fertur

tribunus

indignor

venter

ministerium

voluptas

CHAPTER 17 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

venter	indignor	fames
voluptas	ministerium	

II. Etymology - Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

tribunus

indignor

voluptas

fames

ministerium

reconcilio

1. The enemies were able to _____ their differences once they found out that it had all been a misunderstanding.
2. The _____ in Rome played an important role in the government.
3. Because they had been sent to bed with no supper, they were _____ when they got up the next day.
4. Although he received an apology, he still felt offended by the _____ of the treatment he had received.
5. During the priest's _____, he baptized thousands of natives.



Chapter 17 - Forms

I. Scavenger Hunt – locate the following forms in your Chapter 17 story. These are given in the order in which they occur. Give the form and the line number where you found it.

1. perfect infinitive _____
2. genitive noun _____
3. ablative singular noun _____
4. dative singular noun _____
5. imperfect subjunctive _____
6. perfect passive participle _____
7. perfect indicative _____
8. nominative plural noun _____
9. perfect passive participle _____
10. present active infinitive _____

II. Adjective, Participle & Pronoun References – for each noun given, locate the adjective, participle, or pronoun that refers to it or modifies it.

1. partes (1) _____
2. corporis (2) _____
3. cura (2) _____
4. labore (2) _____
5. quietus (4) _____
6. voluptatibus (4) _____
7. cibum (5) _____
8. corpus (7) _____
9. iners (8) _____
10. dissensionem (9) _____
11. concordia (12) _____
12. magistratus (12-13) _____



FABULAE ROMANAE 18 – PREREADING
HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM18PR.HTML

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Briefly describe what you think is happening.
2. Describe the character of the man in the pictures. Who is he & what kind of person does he seem to be?
3. Who is the woman & how is she related to the man in the pictures?
4. What is the woman doing? Why do you think so?
5. This is not a joke ~ someone named their prize rooster after the character upon who the man in your pictures represents. Why would someone do that? This is a picture of the chicken thus named.



Chapter 18 - New Vocabulary

finis

senectus

laus

servitus

legio

turpis

oppugno

patria

CHAPTER 18 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

finis	servitus	laus
patria	senectus	

II. Etymology - Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

patria
legio

finis
servitus

turpis

1. Because of his moral _____, he was released from his position as CEO of the company.
2. On the 4th of July, we celebrate the birth of the USA and the _____ who made it possible.
3. On her _____ exam, she would have to answer questions dating all the way back to the beginning of the semester.
4. The _____ of soldiers marched almost 30 miles each day before pitching camp.
5. Involuntary _____ of other human beings is illegal and immoral.



Chapter 18- Forms

I. Pronouns – identify the word to which each pronoun refers and give its line number. If it is an idea, give the range of line numbers that encompass that idea.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. qui (1) | 9. tibi (12) |
| 2. me (3) | 10. ego (15) |
| 3. tibi (3) | 11. mihi (17) |
| 4. hoc (9) | 12. quos (18) |
| 5. me (9) | 13. sui (21) |
| 6. te (9) | 14. suos (22) |
| 7. quae (11) | 15. ipse (23) |
| 8. te (11) | 16. quod (27) |

II. Translating Participles

For each participial phrase from your story, give 2 translations as directed – the possible ways to translate a participle are literally, as a relative clause or as a subordinate clause. Be sure the tense of your participle's translation reflects its sequence of tenses and whether it happened at the same time as the main verb or before it.

1. Vetruriam. . .stantem (2-3) – literal & relative
2. Coriolanus. . .consternatus (4-5) – relative & subordinate
3. tibi ingredienti (12) – subordinate & literal
4. fletus. . .ortus (20-21) – literal & relative
5. abductis legionibus (23-24) – relative & subordinate
6. Coriolanum. . .oppressum (24-25) – literal & subordinate



Chapter 19 - New Vocabulary

auctoritas

dictus est

cedo

ineo

consularis

iugum

continuo

triumpho

contra

dictatura

CHAPTER 19 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

contra	triumpho	ineo
iugum	continuo	

II. Etymology - Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

continuo

cedo

iugum

contra

triumpho

1. The vampire attacked the _____ vein of his victim.
2. _____ to some people's beliefs, werewolves do not exist.
3. The victorious general celebrated a _____ upon his return to Rome.
4. During the economic _____, it was harder to find jobs and earn money.
5. She had _____ problems getting through on the telephone, and finally decided to contact them via email.

Chapter 19- Forms

I. Verbs – Synopsis Practice

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. continuo (1) – participles & infinitives | 5. abstergeo – participles & infinitives |
| 2. conscribo – subjunctives, 3 rd plural | 6. dico – subjunctives – 3 rd singular |
| 3. turbo (1) – indicatives – 3 rd singular | 7. invenio – indicatives – 1 st plural |
| 4. munio (4) – indicatives and subjunctives – 3 rd plural | 8. obsedeo – indicatives & subjunctives – 3 rd singular |

II. Changing Voices - Change each indicative verb form from active to passive, keeping the tense, person & number the same.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. obsidebat _____ | 6. deponit _____ |
| 2. triumphavit _____ | 7. legent _____ |
| 3. mittebunt _____ | 8. muniverat _____ |
| 4. mandaverit _____ | 9. misit _____ |
| 5. protulerunt _____ | 10. triumphabit _____ |

III. Changing Moods– Change the following verbs from indicative to subjunctive, keeping tense, voice, person & number the same.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. triumphabant _____ | 6. lectus est _____ |
| 2. mittuntur _____ | 7. munit _____ |
| 3. mandavit _____ | 8. obsederunt _____ |
| 4. prolatus erat _____ | 9. legerat _____ |
| 5. deponebatur _____ | 10. mittebat _____ |



Chapter 19 - Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING ON PAGE 79.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. to limit by means of laws | 6. to be reelected |
| 2. when he took office | 7. after a few years |
| 3. that it was in violation of the republic | 8. this had been announced |
| 4. the same tribunes as before | 9. focused on his work |
| 5. to the plebians | 10. of the senate |

II. Parts of Speech Practice – for the given words from your story, identify the part of speech.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| a. noun | d. conjunction | g. subjunctive verb | j. gerund |
| b. adjective | e. prepositional phrase | h. infinitive | k. gerundive |
| c. adverb | f. indicative verb | i. participle | |
-
- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| ___ 1. consulare | ___ 7. creaverunt | ___ 13. refici | ___ 19. sit |
| ___ 2. definire | ___ 8. cederent | ___ 14. alius | ___ 20. obsessum |
| ___ 3. ut | ___ 9. minime | ___ 15. missi | |
| ___ 4. plebem | ___ 10. mirum | ___ 16. trans Tiberim | |
| ___ 5. turbarent | ___ 11. apud plebem | ___ 17. colentem | |
| ___ 6. esse | ___ 12. continuandis | ___ 18. propere | |

II. Clause Practice – For the underlined section of each sentence from Chapter 19, identify what type of clause it is (not all clause examples are present here).

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. ablative absolute | g. indirect question | l. result clause |
| b. indirect statement | h. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial | m. indirect command |
| c. relative clause | i. <i>cum</i> -causal | n. ad + gerundive |
| d. temporal | j. <i>cum</i> -concessive | o. gerund |
| e. causal | k. purpose clause | |
| f. participial phrase | | |

- ___ 1. POSTEA, DUM TRIBUNI IMPERIUM CONSULARE LEGIBUS DEFINIRE CONANTUR, CINCINNATUS CONSUL FACTUS EST.
- ___ 2. UT MAGISTRATUM INIIT, REPREHENDIT ET SENATUM ET PLEBEM, QUOD EIDEM TRIBUNI ETIAM ATQUE ETIAM CIVITATEM TURBARET.
- ___ 3. ...REPREHENDIT ET SENATUM ET PLEBEM, QUOD EIDEM TRIBUNI ETIAM ATQUE ETIAM CIVITATEM TURBARET.
- ___ 4. SENATUS DECREVIT MAGISTRATUS CONTINUARI CONTRA REM PUBLICAM ESSE.
- ___ 5. PATRES, NE QUID CEDERENT PLEBI, LUCIUM QUINCTIUM CONSULEM FECERUNT.
- ___ 6. VOS EAM MUNUITIS, QUI IN CONTINUANDIS MAGISTRATIBUS PLEBEM IMITAMINI.
- ___ 7. CUM HOC ROMAM NUNTIATUM ESSET, L. QUINCTIUS DICTATOR DICTUS EST.
- ___ 8. LEGATI A SENATU MISSI EUM INVENERUNT.
- ___ 9. ROGAVERUNT UT TOGATUS MANDATA SENATUS AUDIRET.
- ___ 10. CUM, ABSTERSO SUDORE, TOGA VELATUS PROCESSISSET, DICTATOREM EUM LEGATI SALUTANT...
- ___ 11. CUM, ABSTERSO SUDORE, TOGA VELATUS PROCESSISSET, DICTATOREM EUM LEGATI SALUTANT...
- ___ 12. CUM, ABSTERSO SUDORE, TOGA VELATUS PROCESSISSET, DICTATOREM EUM LEGATI SALUTANT...
- ___ 13. ...QUI TERROR SIT IN EXERCITU EKONENT.



Chapter 19 – Sentence Architecture

One rule about Latin verbs that can help make sense of a sentence’s structure is that the order of the verbs **MUST** follow the chronological order of the events that happened in that sentence. This explains why you will sometimes see a clause within a clause, or an ablative absolute at the beginning of the sentence.

For each of the sentences from your story, identify the verb form that defines the clause, and give a brief synopsis of the action in that verb. Then review the order of events and compare it to the rule about chronology. How does this help you to understand sentence structure?

1. Legati a senatu missi eum invenerunt trans Tiberim agrum quattuor iugerum colentem atque in opus intentum.

	VERB	ACTION
Participial phrase	_____	_____
Main Verb	_____	_____
Participial Phrase	_____	_____

2. Cum, absterso sudore, toga velatus processisset, dictatorem eum legati salutant atque in urbem vocant; qui terror sit in exercitu exponunt.

	VERB	ACTION
Ablative absolute	_____	_____
Participial Phrase	_____	_____
<i>Cum</i> -Circumstantial	_____	_____
Main Clause	_____	_____
Main Clause	_____	_____
Indirect Question	_____	_____
Main Clause	_____	_____



FABULAE ROMANAE 20 – PRE-READING

- I. Read the introductory paragraph on page 83.
1. Why do you think the Gauls were so war-like?
 2. What advantage would the Gauls have had if they conquered Etruscan or Roman territories?
- II. Look at the picture on page 84.
1. Why is Brennus putting his sword on the scales?
 2. What do you think these scales are measuring?
 3. How does the artist draw attention to Brennius and make him the central figure in the picture?
 4. From the picture, would you decide that Brennus is a hero or a villain? Why?
- III. Look at the picture on page 85.
1. Which figure is Manlius? How do you know?
 2. Why would geese be sacred?
 3. Why would a cage of sacred geese be place on the walls of the city?
 4. Describe what is happening in the picture. What story have we read that this scene reminds you of?



Chapter 20 - New Vocabulary

acer

aurum

centurio

cohors

confer

diripio

egregius

fallo

fortuna

frumentum

imperator

iniquus

ne...quidem

nego

obsidio

paciscor

perfugio

pondus

praemitto

se conferre

trucido

vae



CHAPTER 20 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

aurum	acer	frumentum
obsidio	trucido	nego
imperator	diripio	fortuna

II. Etymology - Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

acer confero egregius pondus
nego fortuna paciscor

1. The _____ weight of the stone made it impossible to shift from the cave's entrance and effectively kept Ulysses and his companions trapped in the Cyclops' cave.
2. The enemies concluded the battle and made a _____ that outlined the boundaries of each nation's territory.
3. The _____ stench of the smoke permeated the house and awakened the dog, who then rescued the family by waking them up in time to escape the fire.
4. Her mother frequently expressed _____ opinions about the boys she dated.
5. At the _____, they heard many talks about the value of learning Latin.
6. The children were _____ to have excellent schools in their community.
7. His mistake was so _____ that it seemed impossible he would ever be able to make amends.



CHAPTER 20 COMPREHENSION – TRUE/FALSE

Place names are not part of the true/false business. All place names are true.

- ___ 1. The Gauls requested help from the Romans when they were being attacked by the Clusini.
- ___ 2. The Roman delegates told the Gauls not to mess with friends of the Roman people.
- ___ 3. The Clusini fought the Gauls without any help from the Romans.
- ___ 4. In the course of this battle, international law was violated by the Romans.
- ___ 5. The Romans refused to cooperate when the Gauls pointed out a violation of law.
- ___ 6. During this battle, the Gauls were conquered at the river Allia.
- ___ 7. Much of the Roman army fled to Veii, some of them climbed up the Capitoline Hill to the citadel.
- ___ 8. The Romans were in such a hurry to get to the citadel, they forgot to close the city gates.
- ___ 9. The Gauls had trouble getting into Rome, but when they finally did, they burned everything.
- ___ 10. The Gauls spared only the women and children.
- ___ 11. If not for the squaking and wing-shaking of certain sacred geese, the Gauls would have surprised the Romans when they snuck onto the top of the Capitoline.
- ___ 12. The Romans made a stand at the bottom of the Capitoline Hill and repelled the Gauls beyond the Tiber River.
- ___ 13. While the Romans were foraging for grain, they ran into their old friend Camillus, who was vacationing at Ardea.
- ___ 14. Camillus was an exile.
- ___ 15. While some of the Romans were on top of the Capitoline, besieged by the Gauls, the others were gathering along with volunteers and they all planned to free the Romans from their siege.
- ___ 16. In order to free the Romans, it was necessary to appoint Camillus dictator.
- ___ 17. Before making Camillus dictator, they decided to consult the senate.
- ___ 18. Three geese floated in a boat down the Tiber and asked the senate to vote Camillus in as dictator.
- ___ 19. The Gauls were paid the exact ransom price by the Romans that was agreed upon for ending the siege.
- ___ 20. The siege was ended because everyone was suffering from plague and famine.
- ___ 21. Camillus allowed the Romans to pay the Gauls and end the siege.
- ___ 22. Because the dictator was not consulted, the agreement between the Gauls and Romans was considered null and void.
- ___ 23. Finally the Romans conquered the Gauls at the Via Gabina.
- ___ 24. After the sack of Rome, everyone moved up the Tiber River and started building a new city.
- ___ 25. Camillus tried to convince everyone to stay in the original spot, but by now there were too many geese.
- ___ 26. In addition to Camillus, a centurion made a convincing maneuver to get people to stay at Rome.
- ___ 27. The senate and the plebes were unified in their desire to restore Rome to its former glory.



Chapter 20 – Forms

I. Nouns – Identify the case of each noun from your Chapter 20 story. If there can be more than one case, refer to the translation and choose the correct answer.

a. nominative

b. genitive

c. dative

d. accusative

e. ablative

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. legati (1) | _____ 10. proelium (12) | _____ 19. exercitus (21) |
| _____ 2. auxilium (1) | _____ 11. pars (13) | _____ 20. agris (22) |
| _____ 3. legatos (3) | _____ 12. portis (14) | _____ 21. populorum (22) |
| _____ 4. populi (3) | _____ 13. urbis (14) | _____ 22. imperator (24) |
| _____ 5. proelio (4) | _____ 14. coniugibus (15) | _____ 23. exilio (24) |
| _____ 6. senatu (6) | _____ 15. nemini (17) | _____ 24. duce (24) |
| _____ 7. exercitus (8) | _____ 16. tecta (18) | _____ 25. vires (26) |
| _____ 8. periculum (10) | _____ 17. dies (18) | |
| _____ 9. diem (11) | _____ 18. colle (19) | |

II. Verb Forms – identify what verb form each word or phrase comprises.

a. indicative

b. subjunctive

c. participle

d. infinitive

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. venerunt (1) | _____ 14. parata est (21) |
| _____ 2. petentes (1-2) | _____ 15. conferendum (22) |
| _____ 3. monerent (3) | _____ 16. duxit (23) |
| _____ 4. commisso (4) | _____ 17. vivebat (24) |
| _____ 5. ceperunt (5) | _____ 18. solutos (25) |
| _____ 6. violato (7) | _____ 19. conveniebant (28) |
| _____ 7. dederentur (8) | _____ 20. liberare (29) |
| _____ 8. profectus est (8-9) | _____ 21. arcessi (30) |
| _____ 9. paraverant (11) | _____ 22. sublevatus (31) |
| _____ 10. superati sunt (11) | _____ 23. probante (32) |
| _____ 11. clausis (14) | _____ 24. praemisso (35) |
| _____ 12. ingressi (17) | _____ 25. fallerent (37) |
| _____ 13. facto (20) | |



Chapter 20 – Scavenger Hunt

On page 89, locate the following forms in your text. These forms occur in the order in which they appear in the story. Give the form and the line number where you found it.

1. *ablative singular noun* _____
2. *perfect passive indicative* _____
3. *present participle* _____
4. *genitive singular noun* _____
5. *imperfect passive verb* _____
6. *imperfect subjunctive* _____
7. *perfect passive participle* _____
8. *ablative noun/adjective pair* _____
9. *dative noun* _____
10. *imperative* _____



Chapter 20 - Clause Practice

For the underlined section of each sentence from Chapter 20, identify the type of clause.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. ablative absolute | f. participial phrase | k. <i>cum</i> -concessive | p. relative clause of purpose |
| b. indirect statement | g. indirect question | l. purpose clause | q. relative clause of characteristic |
| c. relative clause | h. <i>cum</i> -temporal | m. result clause | |
| d. temporal | i. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial | n. indirect command | |
| e. causal | j. <i>cum</i> -causal | o. ad + gerundive | |

- _____ 14. Romani miserunt legatos qui monerent Gallos ne amicos poplui Romani oppugnarent.
- _____ 15. Romani miserunt legatos qui monerent Gallos ne amicos poplui Romani oppugnarent.
- _____ 16. Proelio tamen commisso, legat Romani arma ceperunt.
- _____ 17. Galli postulaverunt ut pro iure gentium legati Romani dederentur.
- _____ 18. Galli ingressi urbem nemini parcunt
- _____ 19. Pars exercitus deimiss est ad frumentum conferendum ex agris.
- _____ 20. Ardeates eo duce castra Gallorum nocte oppugnant.
- _____ 21. Nocte enim Galli, praemisso milite qui viam temptaret, tanto silentio in summum evaserunt ut custodes fallerent.
- _____ 22. Nocte enim Galli, praemisso milite qui viam temptaret, tanto silentio in summum evaserunt ut custodes fallerent.
- _____ 23. Nocte enim Galli, praemisso milite qui viam temptaret, tanto silentio in summum evaserunt ut custodes fallerent.
- _____ 24. Anseres autem non fefellerunt, qui aves sacrae erant.
- _____ 25. mille pondo auri cum Gallis pacti sunt ut obsidionem relinqueret.
- _____ 26. Cum illi dicerent se pactos esse, negavit eam pactionem valere, quae, postquam dictator creatus esset, iniussu suo facta esset; tum denuntiaverunt Gallis ut se ad proelium pararent.
- _____ 27. Cum illi dicerent se pactos esse, negavit eam pactionem valere, quae, postquam dictator creatus esset, iniussu suo facta esset; tum denuntiaverunt Gallis ut se ad proelium pararent.
- _____ 28. Cum illi dicerent se pactos esse, negavit eam pactionem valere, quae, postquam dictator creatus esset, iniussu suo facta esset; tum denuntiaverunt Gallis ut se ad proelium pararent.
- _____ 29. Cum illi dicerent se pactos esse, negavit eam pactionem valere, quae, postquam dictator creatus esset, iniussu suo facta esset; tum denuntiaverunt Gallis ut se ad proelium pararent.
- _____ 30. Cum illi dicerent se pactos esse, negavit eam pactionem valere, quae, postquam dictator creatus esset, iniussu suo facta esset; tum denuntiaverunt Gallis ut se ad proelium pararent.



FABULAE ROMANAE 21 – PRE-READING
(ANSWER ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER)

- I. Read the Latin story for Chapter 21 on pages 91 & 93 and find 10 Latin words that have English cognates (Latin words whose root spellings are just like the English).
- II. On the same pages, find 10 words which you can transform into English by changing NO MORE THAN 2 letters. Write the Latin word & your English transformation.
- III. Read through the new vocabulary and notes on pages 78 and 80.
- a. Will this be a story about politics, war or values? How can you tell?
 - b. In lines 29-31, several specific words about the home and its implements are introduced. What effect does this very close-up view of Fabricius' home have on the reader?
 - c. Why does Livy place so much emphasis on how Fabricius lives his daily life?
 - d. Based on the notes for lines 36-39, how does this story end? Write 3 sentences summarizing your projection of what will happen.
- IV. Read through the Latin again (*no looking words up*) and formulate answers to the following questions:
- a. What kind of man is Fabricius? (paragraph 1)
 - b. What kind of relationship does Fabricius have with Pyrrhus? (paragraphs 1-2)
 - c. What is Fabricius' viewpoint on pleasure? (paragraph 3)
 - d. What impact does Fabricius' personal philosophy have on his family? (paragraph 5)
 - e. How does the Senate attempt to rectify this situation? Do you think that was the right thing to do? (paragraph 5)



Chapter 21 - New Vocabulary

aerarium

gloriosus

quo

consto

offero

redimo

cupiditas

pars

remitto

desum

philosophus

suadeo

dos

propono

unde

exigo

quamdiu

venenum



BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY THE PLAYERS AND PLACES FROM THIS STORY.

PEOPLE

Fabricius
Pyrrhus
medicus

Cinea
senatus
Samnites

PLACES

Epirus
Tarentum



CHAPTER 21 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

gloriosus	venenum	offero
remitto	pars	aerarium

III. Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

consto
fallo

gloriosus
offero

suadeo
redimo

venenum

1. The snake's _____ was so potent that it killed grown men within 3 seconds.
2. The school made him a full-scholarship _____ to play football for them.
3. The true/_____ questions on the test were very tricky.
4. She found a way to _____ herself and regain her parents' trust.
5. It was a _____ day for the beach – sunny and warm, but not too hot.
6. There was a _____ pressure on all the students to achieve great things.
7. She had strong powers of _____ and could sometimes talk her way out of a C and into a B-.



Chapter 21 – Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING ON PAGE 91.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. conquered in battle | 6. do you want to corrupt |
| 2. who wanted | 7. of reconciling |
| 3. all these things were rejected | 8. the doctor of the king |
| 4. the king is said to have sent | 9. he would kill with poison |
| 5. a fourth part of his kingdom | 10. to be diverted |

II. Bracketing & Word Order – find 10 examples of bracketing in this story. Each example must contain a minimum of 3 words – the two words that form the frame and at least 1 word contained within it. There are at least 2 examples of bracketing within clauses.

SCAVENGER HUNT

Starting on line 14 (Cumque...) of your Chapter 21 story, locate these forms. They are in the order in which they appear in the text.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. imperfect subjunctive | 14. imperfect indicative verb |
| 2. ablative noun | 15. genitive plural noun |
| 3. perfect tense verb | 16. imperfect passive verb |
| 4. accusative noun | 17. accusative plural 3 rd declension noun |
| 5. present infinitive | 18. perfect tense verb |
| 6. relative pronoun | 19. future tense verb |
| 7. gerundive | 20. dative pronoun |
| 8. perfect active infinitive | 21. ablative noun |
| 9. comparative adverb | 22. genitive noun |
| 10. present passive infinitive | 23. result clause (give the verb) |
| 11. ablative noun | 24. genitive singular noun |
| 12. imperfect of <i>sum</i> | 25. ablative absolute |
| 13. nominative noun | |



SYNTAX

Analyze the syntax for each of the sentences below.

- recopy the sentence with each clause on a separate line
- label nouns with case
- label the tense and voice of verbs
- bracket prepositional phrases
- label participles & infinitives
- identify all subordinate structures – ablative absolutes, indirect statement, subjunctive clauses
- look for bracketing in word order – circle the words at the beginning & end of the bracket and draw a line to connect them – explain the grammatical link that makes them go together

1. Quamquam haec omnia spreta sunt, rex tamen captivos dicitur sine pretio Romam misisse.
2. Pyrrhus Fabricii virtutem admiratus illi secreto quartam etiam regni sui partem obtulit si patriam desereret secumque viveret;
3. cui Fabricius ita respondit: “Si me virum bonum iudicas, cur me vis corrumpere? Sin vero malum, cur meam amicitiam cupis?”
4. Anno interiecto, omni spe pacis inter Pyrrhum et Romanos conciliandae ablatā, Fabricius consul factus contra eum missus est.



FABULAE ROMANAE 22 – PRE-READING
HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM22PR.HTML

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURES AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. What kind of man do you think is portrayed in the pictures above? What kind of character and morals does he have?

2. Based on these pictures, why would this character be a hero to the Romans?

3. In Roman Stoic philosophy, Regulus and his story are models of ideal Stoicism. Based on your understanding of the word “stoic” make 3 connections between what you think “stoic” means and the character of Regulus as portrayed by the two artists. There is not a correct answer here – just draw the connections between the concept of “stoic” and the character of the man.

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Look over the vocabulary given with the story **in your textbook**. Based on the meanings of the vocabulary, what 3 important things do you think will happen in the story? Use and underline definitions of 3 new words.



Chapter 22 - New Vocabulary

aliter

commuto

navalis

bellum gerere

contendo

vasto

casus

insequor

collega

iste

People

Hanno
Poeni
Regulus

Vulso
Xanthippus

Places

Africa
Carthago

Tunis



CHAPTER 22 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

lacus	devinco	libertas
commuto	socius	princeps

II. Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

casus
collega
commuto

contendo
insequor
navalis

socius
vasto

1. Many people _____ to the city to work each day.
2. The issue of money was always a great source of _____ for the young married couple.
3. Applications for _____ are due soon – hopefully my SAT scores will be good enough to help me get accepted to my top choices!
4. There were fewer _____ of war than they originally anticipated.
5. She was utterly _____ when she discovered that her husband had died in the car accident.



Chapter 22 - Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. RECORD ONLY THE WORDS THAT REFLECT THE ENGLISH GIVEN. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING ON PAGE 99.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. of the generals | 6. a few years later |
| 2. after much booty had been seized | 7. they sent Regulus to recommend peace to the Romans |
| 3. to destroy the fields | 8. he was bound by an oath |
| 4. Regulus spent the winter | 9. that it would be a bad example |
| 5. very experienced in the art of war | 10. to have been killed |

II. Parts of Speech Practice – for the given words from your story, identify the part of speech.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| a. noun | e. linking <i>qui</i> | i. infinitive |
| b. adjective | f. prepositional phrase | j. participle |
| c. adverb | g. indicative verb | k. gerund |
| d. conjunction | h. subjunctive verb | l. gerundive |

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| ___ 1. bello (1) | ___ 8. fecissent (8) | ___ 15. peritissimus (26) |
| ___ 2. de imperio (2) | ___ 9. fraudem (9) | ___ 16. quo (28) |
| ___ 3. facto (4) | ___ 10. vocatus (10) | ___ 17. suaderet (33) |
| ___ 4. simulans (5) | ___ 11. qui (13) | ___ 18. esse (38) |
| ___ 5. velle (5) | ___ 12. conveniens (14) | ___ 19. parvos (43) |
| ___ 6. dum (6) | ___ 13. quae (21) | ___ 20. necatus esse (44) |
| ___ 7. oportere (7) | ___ 14. vastandos (23) | |

III. Pronoun References – for each pronoun given, identify the noun OR IDEA to which it refers. Be prepared to explain why you made the choice.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>cum</i> (4) | 6. <i>qui</i> (13) | 11. <i>is</i> (35) |
| 2. <i>se</i> (5) | 7. <i>te</i> (15) | 12. <i>illos</i> (37) |
| 3. <i>is</i> (9) | 8. <i>quae</i> (21) | 13. <i>se</i> (39) |
| 4. <i>hoc</i> (12) | 9. <i>se</i> (27) | 14. <i>eo</i> (41) |
| 5. <i>cos</i> (13) | 10. <i>qui</i> (32) | 15. <i>se</i> (43) |

IV. Clauses – locate the verb form that defines each clause type and write it AND the line number where you found it.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ablative absolute | 6. purpose clause |
| 2. relative clause of purpose | 7. causal clause |
| 3. ad + gerundive to show purpose | 8. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial |
| 4. relative clause | 9. participial phrase |
| 5. indirect statement | 10. indirect command |



Chapter 22 –Reading Comprehension

I. For each IDEA given, find the Latin word or phrase that expresses the idea, citing the line number where you found your evidence.. These are NOT translations – they are paraphrases or summaries. The Latin will provide the underpinnings for the idea itself. **These are NOT in the order of the story, and there may be more than one Latin phrase that supports each idea. You only have to find one, and be able to explain why you picked it.**

1. Regulus does not do what he promised the Carthaginians, after he gets back to Rome.
2. Regulus and Vulso caused a great deal of destruction in Africa.
3. Regulus and his navy defeated the Carthaginians.
4. Once the Carthaginians hired a mercenary army, they began to succeed in the war.
5. Hanno was a very clever man.
6. The Carthaginians tortured Regulus to death.
7. Regulus refused peace because he wanted to wage war.
8. Regulus advised the Roman Senate NOT to make peace with the Carthaginians.
9. Hanno did not really want to enact a peace treaty with the Romans.
10. The Roman army felt that they should treat the captured Carthaginian general in the same way the Carthaginians had treated the Roman consul that THEY had captured earlier.



FABULAE ROMANAE 23 – PRE-READING
[HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM23PR.HTML](http://site.latin-resources.com/fabrom23pr.html)

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURES AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. What kind of man do you think is portrayed in the pictures above? What kind of character and morals does he have?

2. Hannibal was a terrible threat to the Romans. Why would a Roman artist choose to portray him in sculpture?

3. Compare Hannibal to his elephants. Find 3 ways they are similar, based on the pictures, and three ways they are different.

PART II – FORGING LINKS: BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH NEW VOCABULARY

Look over the vocabulary given with the story **in your textbook**. Based on the meanings of the vocabulary, what 3 things make Hannibal a remarkable leader? Use and underline definitions from 3 new words.



Chapter 23 - New Vocabulary

devinco

praeficio

successor

lacus

princeps

libertas

socius



People

Hamilcar
Hannibal
Hasdrubal

Romani
Saguntini

Places

Alpes
Apulia
Cannae
Hispania
Pyrenaei
Sardinia

Sicilia
Ticinus
Trebis



CHAPTER 23 VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

lacus	devinco	libertas
commuto	socius	princeps

II. Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

lacus

praeficio

socius

libertas

princeps

successor

1. The _____ couldn't wait for his father to die so he could be king.
2. The teenagers swam out to the raft in the middle of the _____, never suspecting what lay in wait for them under the raft.
3. A famous phrase from the Revolutionary War is "Give me _____ or give me death!"
4. In our school, senior _____ get extra privileges and run errands for the guidance counselors and the main office.
5. School took backseat to his active _____ life, especially after his acne cleared up.
6. The _____ to the throne had no idea how to continue the ambitious policies of her predecessor.



Chapter 23 - Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING ON PAGE 103.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. for engaging in dangers | 6. when battle was joined |
| 2. to be worn out | 7. 27 years old |
| 3. his times of wakefulness | 8. in order to restore |
| 4. was summoned | 9. he made a difficult journey |
| 5. he went into battle first | 10. when generals were sent |

II. **Bracketing & Word Order** – find 10 examples of bracketing in the Hannibal story – each example must contain a minimum of 3 words – the two words that form the “FRAME” and a word or more contained in the middle.

BE SURE TO NOTE THE LINE NUMBERS!!!

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Fabulae Romanae 23 – Forms Review

I. Verbs: For the following verbs in your story (line numbers are provided),

1. Copy the **principal parts** from either the dictionary in the back of the book or your magic list. Identify the **conjugation**.
2. Identify the tense, mood, voice, person and number for **inflected verb forms**.
3. If the form is an **infinitive** or **participle**, say so & give the tense and voice.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| I. auxerunt (2) | 8. praeficere (I4) | 15. ibat (27) |
| 2. amiserat (5) | 9. audebant (I5) | 16. creatus (30) |
| 3. incitante (6) | 10. fatigari (I8) | 17. restitueret (3I) |
| 4. futurum esse (7) | II. vinci (I8) | 18. fecit (34) |
| 5. imperandum (II) | 12. poterat (I8) | 19. sollicitaret (38) |
| 6. interfecto (I2) | 13. finitus est (20) | 20. mansit (42) |
| 7. malebat (I4) | 14. iacentem (24) | |

II. Noun Parsing: For the following nouns in your story (line numbers are provided)

1. Look up and copy down the **NOMINATIVE SINGULAR** and **GENITIVE SINGULAR** forms for each noun, then give its **DECLENSION**.
2. Use your charts in the back of the book and identify the **CASE AND NUMBER** of the noun – you will have to think about the context of the sentence if there is more than one possibility.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| I. operis (2) | II. animus (I8) |
| 2. bello (3) | I2. frigoris (I8) |
| 3. patre (6) | I3. patientia (I9) |
| 4. patri (8) | I4. tempora (20) |
| 5. milites (9) | I5. vigilarium (20) |
| 6. exercitui (I3) | I6. nocte (2I) |
| 7. militibus (I4) | I7. rebus (22) |
| 8. duce (I5) | I8. quieti (22) |
| 9. audaciae (I6) | I9. custodias (24) |
| I0. labore (I7) | 20. militum (25) |



FABULAE ROMANAE 24 – PRE-READING
(ANSWER ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER)

- I. Read the Latin story for Chapter 24 on page 107 and find 5 Latin words that have English cognates (Latin words whose root spellings are just like the English).
- II. On the same page, find 10 words which you can transform into English by changing NO MORE THAN 2 letters. Write the Latin word & your English transformation.
- III. Read through the new vocabulary and notes on page 106.
- a. Who is the main character and what does he contribute to Rome's success against Carthage?
 - b. Does this man take action in a positive way? Why or why not?
 - c. What do you think the final outcome of this story will be?
 - d. Will this story serve as a lesson or a warning? What gives you that impression?
- IV. Read through the Latin on page 107 (*no looking words up*) and formulate answers to the following questions:
- a. What kind of man is Quintus Fabius Maximus? (paragraph 1)
 - b. Why does Quintus get the nickname "Cunctator"? (paragraph 2)
 - c. What does the phrase "ut est perlata fama eius rei" tell you about how the author feels about this story?



Chapter 24 - New Vocabulary

absens

levis

satis

adipiscor

magister equitum

intueor

redigo

CHAPTER 24 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

absens	levis	satis
--------	-------	-------

II. Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

absens

levis

adipiscor

redigo

intueor

satis

1. At the psychic's séance, they all saw the table _____.
2. Always bring in a note when you return to school after an _____.
3. The wizarding students became quite _____ at the spells, but continued to struggle with broom flying.
4. It was the power of her _____ and her hunches that eventually led to the solving of the very challenging murder case.
5. If you do not find our restaurant's food _____, we will refund you the price of your entire meal.



Chapter 24 – Approaches to Forms

I. Noun Practice – for each noun given, locate EITHER the adjective or participle that modifies it OR the pronoun that refers to it. The participle MIGHT be part of a perfect passive construction so be ALERT.

1. lacum (1) _____
2. Maximus (2) _____
3. loco (4) _____
4. proeliis (5) _____
5. consilio (6) _____
6. Hannibal (6) _____
7. agris (7) _____
8. agro (8) _____
9. filio (9) _____
10. pecunia (10) _____

II, Bracketing – You are given the FIRST word in a bracket – locate the second. Take note about how the bracketing operates – what words are enclosed, how does this emphasis affect your perceptions about the story, etc..

1. Hannibal (6) _____
2. omnibus (8) _____

III. Participles & Infinitives

Sort the forms given from your story into the correct boxes on this page.

turbatus (6)	redacta (10)	imperandi (17)	decertare (4)
vastatis (8)	gerendi (11)	commisso (19)	intueri (5)
misso (9)	fidens (16)	cunctandi (26)	restituise (26)

Perfect Passive Participle	Gerundive	Present Infinitive
Gerund	Perfect Infinitive	Present Participle



CHAPTER 24 – RECYCLING BIN

I. Locate the following forms from your Chapter 24 story. These are in order, starting at the beginning.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. accusative singular noun | 7. dative pronoun |
| 2. perfect passive verb | 8. pluperfect subjunctive |
| 3. present infinitive | 9. adverb |
| 4. genitive plural noun | 10. dative singular ADJECTIVE/NOUN pair |
| 5. ablative plural ADJECTIVE/NOUN pair | 11. genitive singular noun |
| 6. perfect passive participle | 12. accusative plural noun |

II. Verbs – Change all the active forms to passive, or passive to active– you may need to look up principal parts in order to do so.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| a. acceperunt | _____ |
| b. creatus est | _____ |
| c. decertare | _____ |
| d. augere | _____ |
| e. constituit | _____ |
| f. monstratus esset | _____ |
| g. vendidit | _____ |
| h. redemit | _____ |
| i. ademptus esset | _____ |
| j. lata est | _____ |
| k. aequaretur | _____ |
| l. tulit | _____ |
| m. aequatam esse | _____ |
| n. divisae sunt | _____ |
| o. servatus erat | _____ |
| p. rediit | _____ |
| q. perlata est | _____ |
| r. ferebant | _____ |
| s. devicit | _____ |
| t. restituisse | _____ |

Chapter 25 - New Vocabulary

decerno	licentia	revertō
deficio	portus	salus
edo	praesum	triumphus
effundo	provincia	
inimicus	renuntio	

CHAPTER 25 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

effundo	portus	revert
inimicus	provincial	triumphus

II. Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

deficio	levis	revertō
edo	licentia	salus
effundo	portus	triumphus

- The general's military victory made him feel _____.
- She spoke about her cruise with _____ praise.
- The company recalled all the baby cribs that had factory _____.
- A _____ to drive is a responsibility, not a privilege.
- They went to the _____ to catch the boat for whale-watching.
- When she was upset, she _____ to her native language.
- The newspaper's _____ was harshly critical of technical errors, but very supportive of her staff.
- At the governor's funeral, soldiers from the Army honored him off a 21-gun _____.



Chapter 25 – Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING ON PAGE 115.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. as he was arriving | 6. immediately |
| 2. a band of knights | 7. were welcomed |
| 3. who had defected | 8. to be led around |
| 4. he is said to have heard | 9. a day and place were established |
| 5. the words of the ambassadors | 10. the terms of peace |

II. Search And Destroy – An alternative approach to GRAMMAR.

A. Clause Practice – locate the following clauses in your Chapter 25 story, pages 109-111 only. They are not necessarily in order.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. ablative absolute (find 5) | 6. indirect question (find 2) |
| 2. indirect statement (find 2) | 7. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial (find 2) |
| 3. relative clause (find 6) | 8. purpose clause (find 1) |
| 4. causal (find 1) | 9. result clause (find 2) |
| 5. participial phrase (find 5) | 10. ad + gerundive (find 3) |

B. Noun Nastiness – Find the following forms & examples of case usage from your Chapter 25 story. They could be anywhere. . .but they are mostly in order, starting at the beginning of the story on page 109..

(Hint: if you don't know what case the noun is, look it up, figure out the declension & check your grammar charts. Don't be weak and feeble by guessing.)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. nominative singular | 12. ablative of means | its real declension, you wouldn't fall for that trick |
| 2. possessive genitive | 13. genitive plural noun | |
| 3. dative singular noun | 14. ablative of place from which | 22. neuter noun whose gender is revealed by its adjective |
| 4. ablative of place where | 15. dative singular noun | 23. ablative of time when |
| 5. accusative object of a preposition | 16. 3 accusative singular nouns in one sentence | 24. nominative singular noun that looks like dative or ablative singular 2 nd declension, but if you were sure of its real declension, you wouldn't fall for that trick |
| 6. ablative of agent | 17. number word | |
| 7. accusative of extent of time | 18. ablative of accompaniment | |
| 8. nominative singular noun | 19. double dative | |
| 9. ablative of time when | 20. accusative of place to which | |
| 10. accusative singular noun | 21. nominative singular noun that looks like 1 st declension accusative plural, but if you were sure of | 25. 3 ablatives of means in the same sentence |
| 11. accusative plural noun | | |

STOP - DO NOT PROCEED PAST PAGE 113



CHAPTER 25

SENTENCE ANALYSIS

Analyze the syntax for each of the sentences below.

- **recopy the sentence with each clause on a separate line**
- **look for bracketing in word order – circle the words at the beginning & end of the bracket and draw a line to connect them – explain the grammatical link that makes them go together**
- **label participles & infinitives**
- **identify all subordinate structures – ablative absolutes, indirect statement, subjunctive clauses**
- **bracket prepositional phrases**

1. Dum.....corrumpi. (lines 58-60)

- 1 temporal
- 1 main
- 1 indirect statement

2. Legatis....posse. (lines 60-66)

- 1 result
- 2 main
- 2 participial phrases
- 1 ablative absolute
- 1 purposeful gerundive

3. Cum.....esse. (lines 84-86)

- 1 passive periphrastic
- 1 indirect statement
- 1 main clause
- 1 *cum*-circumstantial
- 1 participial phrase



FABULAE ROMANAE 26 – PRE-READING

I. The Players: For each of the people or peoples, read the notes provided (about the person AND the words adjacent to the name in the commentary) and predict what role they will play in this story.

- a. Tiberius Gracchus
- b. Cornelia
- c. Piso
- d. Opimius

II. Each of the Latin words given here is relevant to Roman politics and/or the struggle between the classes that was going on at this time in Rome. Change 1 or more letters in the word to obtain an English derivative and explain why this concept is politically relevant.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. diligentia | 6. vindicandae |
| 2. rem publicam (combine to form a single English word) | 7. dividendo |
| 3. provincias | 8. contentione |
| 4. prorogari | 9. consularis |
| 5. nobilitas | 10. detrimenti |

III. Read through the new vocabulary and notes on page 122 AND 123 (the notes continue beneath the text on page 123).

- a. What conflict do you think will be discussed in this passage?
- b. Which political faction will prevail? Why do you think so?
- c. Based on the vocabulary and notes on page 123, draw a picture of how you think Tiberius meets his end. Label the picture with at least 3 words.



Chapter 26 - New Vocabulary

accedo

instituo

patrimonium

boni

interim

potestas

constat

irruo

proicio

diadema

iugulum

sapiens

diligentia

largitio

schola

equester

ordo

traho

hospital

ornamentum

tueor



People

Tiberius Gracchus
Gaius Gracchus
Cornelia

Scipio Nasica
Piso
Opimus

Places

Aventinus



CHAPTER 26 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

palus	animadverto	totidem
stipendium	obtineo	adversus

II. Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

ordo	diadema	schola
iugulum	diligentia	constat
ornamentum	proicio	equester
traho	tueor	hospita

1. He had done his due _____ and chased down all the footnotes.
2. The farmer accidentally ran over a pig with his _____.
3. Dracula always goes for the _____ vein.
4. They were very impressed with the college, but the _____ simply cost too much for their family.
5. These candles are purely _____ - don't ever light them!
6. Because the _____ competition was so challenging, the owner of the racehorses trained them vigorously and well.
7. The _____ patter of the raindrops was driving me crazy and I finally turned up the television as loud as possible to drown them out.
8. The queen wore a jeweled _____ when she held court.
9. The _____ was known for placing the majority of its honors students in Ivy League universities.
10. In the theater, the actors had to _____ their voices to be heard in the back rows.



Chapter 26 – Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING ON PAGE 125.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. of the plebs | 6. when the senators were pondering |
| 2. with lavish bribes | 7. as if he were demanding a crown |
| 3. he filled with new colonies | 8. with his right hand raised |
| 4. to be extended | 9. a greater part of the equestrian class |
| 5. he had publicly said this repeatedly | 10. struck by a piece of the bench |

II. Pronoun References – Find the noun to which each pronoun refers.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. horum (2) | 8. qui (34) | 15. quam (49) |
| 2. illam (8) | 9. quibus (41) | 16. qui (55) |
| 3. ei (9) | 10. is (41) | 17. qui (56) |
| 4. quam (13) | 11. eum (44) | 18. semet (57) |
| 5. sibi (16) | 12. quam (46) | 19. qui (61) |
| 6. hoc (24) | 13. cui (46) | 20. eum (61) |
| 7. qui (27) | 14. tibi (47) | |

III. Clause Practice – For the underlined section of each sentence from Chapter 26, identify the type of clause. Not all clause types are used, and some may be repeated.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. ablative absolute | g. indirect question | m. indirect command |
| b. indirect statement | h. <i>cum</i> -temporal | n. <i>ad</i> + gerundive |
| c. relative clause | i. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial | o. relative clause of purpose |
| d. temporal | j. <i>cum</i> -causal | p. <i>cum</i> -concessive |
| e. causal | k. purpose clause | q. relative clause of characteristic |
| f. participial phrase | l. result clause | |

- ___1. Cum autem tribuniciam potestatem sibi prorogari vellet et palam dicitasset, interempto senatu omnia per plebem agi debere, viam sibi ad regnum parare videbatur.
- ___2. Cum autem tribuniciam potestatem sibi prorogari vellet et palam dicitasset, interempto senatu omnia per plebem agi debere, viam sibi ad regnum parare videbatur.
- ___3. Cum autem tribuniciam potestatem sibi prorogari vellet et palam dicitasset, interempto senatu omnia per plebem agi debere, viam sibi ad regnum parare videbatur.
- ___4. Qua re cum convocati patres deliberarent quidnam faciendum esset, statim Tiberius Capitolium petit, manum ad caput referens, quo signo salutem suam populo commendabat.
- ___5. Qua re cum convocati patres deliberarent quidnam faciendum esset, statim Tiberius Capitolium petit, manum ad caput referens, quo signo salutem suam populo commendabat.
- ___6. Qua re cum convocati patres deliberarent quidnam faciendum esset, statim Tiberius Capitolium petit, manum ad caput referens, quo signo salutem suam populo commendabat.
- ___7. Qua re cum convocati patres deliberarent quidnam faciendum esset, statim Tiberius Capitolium petit, manum ad caput referens, quo signo salutem suam populo commendabat.
- ___8. Qua re cum convocati patres deliberarent quidnam faciendum esset, statim Tiberius Capitolium petit, manum ad caput referens, quo signo salutem suam populo commendabat.
- ___9. Gracchus, ubi animadvertit in contione Pisonem stantem, eum sic compellavit audiente populo Romano...
- ___10. P. Gracchus, ubi animadvertit in contione Pisonem stantem, eum sic compellavit audiente populo Romano...
- ___11. Gracchus, ubi animadvertit in contione Pisonem stantem, eum sic compellavit audiente populo Romano...



FABULAE ROMANAE 27 – PRE-READING
[HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM27PR.HTML](http://site.latin-resources.com/fabrom27pr.html)

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURES AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Read the introductory paragraph on page 129, the notes on pages 128-132, and then look at this painting of Marius, entitled “Marius amidst the Ruins of Carthage,” by John Vanderlyn (1807).

1. What do you think has just happened in this painting?
2. What kind of character does Vanderlyn portray in his Marius?
3. What symbols of power do you see in the picture? Find 2.
4. What symbols of defeat do you see in the picture? Find 2.
5. Vanderlyn’s painting depicts Marius exiled in Carthage after his political defeat by Sulla, who ordered him killed. Knowing this, how might you interpret the painting differently?
6. Marius fought under the general who finally defeated Carthage in the Third Punic War, but not at Carthage. Why do you think Marius chose Carthage as his destination when he was pursued by Sulla?
7. Marius was known as a brilliant military leader and general who revolutionized the Roman army and invented new, highly effective styles of fighting. How is it ironic that this portrait shows him sitting in a destroyed city? What parallels are there between the destruction of the city & the fall of the man from power? Give two parallels.



Chapter 27 - New Vocabulary

adversus

animadverto

civilis

consulatus

imprimis

nobiles

obtineo

palus

praetor

quaestor

stipendium

totidem

People

Bocchus
Cimbri
Cinna
Gaetuli
Gaius Marius
Jugurtha

Metellus
Scipio
Sextilius
Sulla
Teutones

Places

Gallia
Numidia



CHAPTER 27 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

palus	animadverto	totidem
stipendium	obtineo	adversus

II. Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

adversus

obtineo

stipendium

civilis

praetor

traho

iugulum

quaestor

1. The _____ was an officer of the treasury in ancient Rome.
2. The _____ often acted as a judge in a legal court in ancient Rome, but had other duties as well.
3. Coping with _____ often refines character.
4. The research position also came with a generous _____ to cover living expenses and travel.
5. They tried to _____ citizenship, but it took them 3 years longer than they planned.
6. Many ancient _____ were polytheistic.



Chapter 27 – Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING ON PAGE 133.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. when he was sitting | 6. he destroyed Rome |
| 2. a lictor came | 7. with different kinds of tortures |
| 3. to be put to death | 8. for five whole days |
| 4. having been recalled | 9. Marius died |
| 5. more angry than shattered | 10. it is not easy to say |

II. Case Usage – Determine what case & usage each noun given here is. All are from Chapter 27 and the line numbers are given.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. humili loco (1) | 8. Boccho (14) | 15. armorum (27) |
| 2. stipendia (1) | 9. cum Cimbris (16) | 16. nobilium (31) |
| 3. carus (1) | 10. aquae (18) | 17. ex Italia (34) |
| 4. sibi (3) | 11. quibus (18) | 18. cum exercitu (35) |
| 5. laude (5) | 12. hostium (21) | 19. in palude (36) |
| 6. legatus (7) | 13. proelio (23) | 20. agrum (37) |
| 7. brevi tempore (10) | 14. in ipsa pugna (24) | |

III. Subjects & Verbs – for each verb given, locate the subject. If it is UNSTATED, then give the PRONOUN you would use to translate the verb and the noun to which that pronoun refers.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. fecit (2) | 11. vicit (16) |
| 2. accidisset (3) | 12. tenerent (18) |
| 3. concepit (6) | 13. flagitarent (19) |
| 4. gerebat (8) | 14. pugnaverunt (21) |
| 5. incusavit (9) | 15. caederentur (21) |
| 6. duceret (9) | 16. victi sunt (23-24) |
| 7. fecissent (10) | 17. donavit (26) |
| 8. rediit (12) | 18. abrogavit (33) |
| 9. profugerat (13) | 19. rediit (35) |
| 10. traderet (14) | 20. pervenit (38) |



FABULAE ROMANAE 28 – PRE-READING
(ANSWER ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER)

- I. Scan through the Latin story for Chapter 28 on pages 135, 137 and 139 and find 10 Latin words that have English cognates (Latin words whose root spellings are just like the English).
- II. On the same pages, find 10 words which you can transform into English by changing NO MORE THAN 2 letters. Write the Latin word & your English transformation.
- III. Read through the new vocabulary and notes on pages 134, 136 and 138.
- a. What kind of man is Sulla?
 - b. How does Sulla enforce his leadership?
 - c. What do you think the final outcome of this story will be?
 - d. What lesson does the author seem to want to pass along to the reader? What gives you that impression?
- IV. Read through the Latin on page 137 (*no looking words up*) and formulate answers to the following questions:
- a. How does the author characterize the victory of Sulla over Marius?
 - b. What characterizes Sulla's actions at this time in Roman history? Why do you think he chose to do these things?
 - c. Give 2 reasons why Sulla might add someone to a proscription list.



Chapter 28 - New Vocabulary

dignitas

magnitudo

quaestura

dimico

modo

saevio

efficio

obvenio

fundo

passim

fundus

proscripti

CHAPTER 28 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

fundus	magnitude
dimico	proscripti

II. Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

magnitudo

fundo

dignitas

efficio

1. She wept _____ when she learned of her grandfather's death.
2. The _____ of the problem made it hard to find a solution.
3. The maid was so _____ that she was able to clean the large house in just 2 hours.
4. He endured the final stages of his cancer with _____.
5. The foreign _____ were treated with deference.
6. The special _____ team created a very realistic looking alien.
7. The _____ of his Halloween trick was impressive – his mother fainted, his girlfriend screamed, and the guy from down the street reflexively punched him in the nose before he realized it was just a costume.



Chapter 28 – Approaches to Forms

I. Noun Practice – for each adjective or participle given, locate the noun that it modifies. The participle **MIGHT** be part of a perfect passive construction so be **ALERT**. Begin on page 139.

1. oppressis (40) _____
2. felicem (40) _____
3. eodem (41) _____
4. paucis (43) _____
5. demissis (44) _____
6. privatum (46) _____
7. metuenda (47) _____
8. unus (48) _____
9. redeuntem (49) _____
10. unius (52) _____

II, Bracketing – You are given the **FIRST** word in a bracket – locate the second. Take note about how the bracketing operates – what words are enclosed, how does this emphasis affect your perceptions about the story, etc..

1. pulso (7) _____
2. vir (9) _____
3. omnes (11) _____

III. TENSES – Sort the forms given from your story into the correct boxes on this page.

animadverti (24)	favebant (21)	interfici (25)	oppressisset (14)
creatus (23)	fuerat (62)	iussit (25)	redire (15)
efficiet (53)	fuit (2)	laudandus (58)	privatus erat (47)
egit (55)	gerenti (4)	obvenisset (4)	redeuntem (49)
esse (19)	interficerentur (12)	occidendi (30)	tulisse (3)

Present	Imperfect	Future
Pluperfect	Perfect	



CHAPTER 28 – RECYCLING BIN

I. Locate the following forms from your Chapter 28 story. These are in order, starting at the beginning.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. relative pronoun | 7. genitive singular noun |
| 2. genitive singular noun | 8. perfect active verb |
| 3. present passive verb | 9. perfect passive participle |
| 4. reflexive pronoun | 10. prepositional phrase |
| 5. dative singular noun | 11. superlative adjective |
| 6. ablative singular noun | 12. nominative plural noun |

II. Verbs – Change all the active forms to passive, or passive to active– you may need to look up principal parts in order to do so. Begin on page 137 in line 20,

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| a. superavit | _____ |
| b. dediderant (23) | _____ |
| c. iussit (24) | _____ |
| d. animadverti (24) | _____ |
| e. enumerare (26) | _____ |
| f. occidit (26) | _____ |
| g. imperaret (28) | _____ |
| h. proposuit (29) | _____ |
| i. occidendi (30) | _____ |
| j. continebantur (30) | _____ |
| k. orta esset (30-31) | _____ |
| l. saevivit (33) | _____ |
| m. dimicaverant (34) | _____ |
| n. vidit (37) | _____ |
| o. adscriptum (esse) (37) | _____ |
| p. agnoverat (39) | _____ |
| q. interfectus est (39) | _____ |
| r. edidisset (41) | _____ |
| s. stupebat (45) | _____ |
| t. privatum (esse) (46) | _____ |



FABULAE ROMANAE 29 – PRE-READING

PART I – THE PICTURE

Look at the portrait of Pompey the Great on page 141 and answer the following questions.

1. What kind of man do you think is portrayed in the picture?
2. What kind of character and morals does he have?
3. What kind of leader does he seem to be? Why?
4. What does he seem to be feeling, based on his facial expression? Why might he be feeling like this?



Chapter 29 - New Vocabulary

deterreo

praedo

significo

illustris

reliquiae

praecido

sicut



PEOPLE

Caesar
Iudaei
Mithridates

Pompey
Ptolomaeus
Sulla

PLACES

Aegyptus
Africa
Asia
Heirosolyma
Hispania
Italia

Nilus
Numidia
Pharsalus
Pontus
Thessalia



CHAPTER 29 - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. Draw the pretty pictures:

praecido	significo	reliquiae
----------	-----------	-----------

II. Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

deterreo

illustris

reliquiae

praecido

praedo

significo

1. The detective found a _____ clue.
2. The book's _____ had a very unique artistic style.
3. The _____ hunted his prey relentlessly.
4. At the cathedral, the bones of the saint were housed in the _____.
5. Nothing _____ her from achieving her highest goals.
6. The architect drafted his plans with great _____, knowing that if there were even a slight error in the design, the entire house could be affected.



Chapter 29 - Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING ON PAGE 143.

1. a few years later
2. to crush the pirates
3. with such great speed
4. were killed
5. with a great army
6. did not give the opportunity of fighting
7. with the moon helping
8. tricked by the long shadows
9. to end his life with poison
10. he had fallen down at the knees of the conqueror

II. Search And Destroy – An alternative approach to **GRAMMAR.**

A. Clause Practice – locate the following clauses in your story. They are not necessarily in order.

1. ablative absolute (find 5)
2. indirect statement (find 2)
3. relative clause (find 3)
4. causal (find 3)
5. participial phrase (find 6 – 3 with a present participle & 3 with a perfect; NO ablative absolutes)
6. indirect command (find 2)
7. *cum*-circumstantial (find 3)
8. result clause (find 1)
9. *ad* + gerundive (find 1)

B. Noun Nastiness – Find the following examples of case usage from your Chapter 29 story. They could be anywhere....but they are in order, and only on page 141. (Hint: if you don't know what case the noun is, look it up, figure out the declension & check your grammar charts. Don't be weak and guess.)

1. accusative of extent of time
2. ablative of time when
3. indirect object
4. direct object
5. ablative of accompaniment
6. genitive of possession
7. ablative of place from which
8. ablative of place where
9. partitive genitive
10. ablative of manner
11. ablative of agent
12. direct object
13. ablative of accompaniment
14. ablative of means
15. indirect object
16. ablative of means
17. ablative of separation
18. subject
19. ablative of means
20. possessive genitive



FABULAE ROMANAE 30 – PRE-READING
HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM3OPR.HTML

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURES AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Look carefully at the portrait of Caesar. Give 5 adjectives to describe positive character traits that you think he might have had.
2. Give 5 adjectives to describe negative character traits that you think he might have had.
3. What kind of leader does he seem to be? Why?
4. What does he seem to be feeling, based on his facial expression? Why might he be feeling like this?
5. Would you trust this man? Why or why not?



Chapter 30 - New Vocabulary

accedo	diversus	percussor	rostra
amplius	gener	porticus	spatium
commentarius	historia	praecipue	venia
confodio	minor	pro	
constat	naufragium	quisque	
damno	neuter	repudio	

People

CAESAR	POMPEY	CLEOPATRA	ANTONIUS
CORNELIA	CICERO	PHARNACES	CASSIUS
APOLLONIUS MOLO	GERMANI	SCIPIO	BRUTUS
MARCUS BIBULUS	PARTHI	IUBA	SPURINNA
MARCUS CRASSUS	IULIA	DACI	CASCA

Places

MYTILENE	BRUNDISIUM	APENNINE MOUNTAINS
RHODES	PHARSALUS	ISTHMUS OF CORINTH
ULTERIOR HISPANIA	FUCINE	THRACE
RUBICON	ADRIATIC SEA	



CHAPTER 30 VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

I. DRAW THE PRETTY PICTURES:

porticus	neuter	accedo
confodio	rostra	minor
diversus	spatium	naufragium

II. Give a derivative to complete the meaning of each sentence.

ACCEDO	DAMNO	NEUTER
AMPLIUS	DIVERSUS	REPUDIO
COMMENTARIUS	HISTORIA	SPATIUM
CONSTAT	MINOR	

1. When the dog was _____, they weren't quite sure whether to refer to it as a he or a she.
2. According to many theologies, terrible sinners are _____ to an eternity of punishment.
3. One _____ in her life was the support of her mother, which never wavered.
4. The students had _____ opportunities to turn in extra credit work.
5. When confronted with the accusations of the police, she _____ all of them.
6. The _____ on the football game was obviously wearing a toupee.
7. The _____ channel often has good programs about classical antiquity.
8. One student created a _____, while the other climbed out the window.
9. It was only a _____ accident – just a couple scratches on the fender.
10. Upon the king's _____ to the throne, a rebellion erupted in the outer provinces.
11. His grasp of _____ relations was not so good – he usually tripped over his own feet and missed his desk when he tried to put his books down.



Chapter 30 – Forms

I. SCAVENGER HUNT - FIND THE LATIN WORD OR WORDS IN THE TEXT THAT CORRESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH PHRASES. THESE ARE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN YOUR STORY, STARTING ON PAGE 159.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. to beware the danger | 6. Casca wounded his throat a bit |
| 2. he decided to hold senate | 7. C. pierced his arm with a stilus |
| 3. without any injury to himself | 8. with drawn daggers |
| 4. as Caesar was sitting | 9. he covered his head with his toga |
| 5. as if he was about to ask something | 10. you too, my son! |

II. Search And Destroy – An alternative approach to **GRAMMAR**.

A. Clause Practice – locate the following clauses in your Chapter 30 story, lines 18-70. They are not necessarily in order.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. ablative absolute (find 5) | 7. indirect command (find 2) |
| 2. indirect statement (find 1) | 8. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial (find 3) |
| 3. relative clause (find 5) | 9. purpose clause (find 3) |
| 4. causal (find) | 10. result clause (find 4) |
| 5. temporal (find 2) | 11. <i>ad</i> + gerundive (find 1) |
| 6. participial phrase (find 4) | 12. passive periphrastic (find 1) |

B. Scavenger Hunt – Find the requested forms, in order, beginning on page 153, line 71.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. perfect participle | 11. imperfect subjunctive |
| 2. present participle | 12. present participle - plural |
| 3. relative pronoun | 13. pluperfect subjunctive |
| 4. present passive infinitive | 14. ablative plural noun |
| 5. pluperfect indicative | 15. ablative singular noun |
| 6. gerundive | 16. reflexive pronoun |
| 7. adverb | 17. subject of <i>restituta est</i> (85-6) |
| 8. genitive plural noun | 18. ablative absolute |
| 9. accusative plural noun | 19. gerundive |
| 10. perfect active indicative | 20. genitive singular noun |



FABULAE ROMANAE 31 – PRE-READING
HTTP://SITE.LATIN-RESOURCES.COM/FABROM31PR.HTML

PART I – THE PICTURE

VISIT THE WEBSITE ABOVE TO SEE THE PICTURES AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Cicero was a unique figure in Rome – he was important both in his political service to Rome and equally as much in his contributions to literature and oratory. He is one of the only classical authors who is as much a player as a recorder of events.

1. Look carefully at the portrait of Cicero. Give 5 adjectives to describe positive character traits that you think he might have had.
2. Give 5 adjectives to describe negative character traits that you think he might have had.
3. What kind of leader does he seem to be? Why?
4. Based on his looks, would you be more likely to trust Cicero as a politician or a writer? Why?
5. What character traits does the sculptor try to capture? Are these complimentary? How so? Or, if not, why not?



Chapter 31 – Forms

I. Clause Practice – For the underlined section of each sentence from Chapter 31 identify the type of clause.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. ablative absolute | d. temporal | g. indirect |
| b. indirect statement | e. causal | |
| c. relative clause | f. participial phrase | |
| h. question | l. <i>cum</i> -concessive | p. ad + gerundive |
| i. <i>cum</i> -temporal | m. purpose clause | q. relative clause of purpose |
| j. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial | n. result clause | r. relative clause of characteristic |
| k. <i>cum</i> -causal | o. indirect command | s. passive periphrastic |

- ___1. Marcus Tullius Cicero, equestri generi, Arpini, quod est Volscorum oppidum, natus est.
- ___2. Romam missus est ut celeberrimorum magistrorum scholis interesset.
- ___3. Cum nulla re magis ad summos in re publica honores viam muniri posse intellegeret...toto animo in ius stadium incubuit...
- ___4. quidem ita versatus est ut ...studiose sectaretur...
- ___5. Cicero tanta eloquentiae vi eum defendit ut iam tum in arte dicendi nemo ei par esse videretur.
- ___6. Qui cum Ciceronem dicentem audivisset, flevisse dicitur, quod per hunc Graecia eloquentiae laude privaretur.
- ___7. Qui cum Ciceronem dicentem audivisset, flevisse dicitur, quod per hunc Graecia eloquentiae laude privaretur.
- ___8. Qui cum Ciceronem dicentem audivisset, flevisse dicitur, quod per hunc Graecia eloquentiae laude privaretur.
- ___9. Qui cum Ciceronem dicentem audivisset, flevisse dicitur, quod per hunc Graecia eloquentiae laude privaretur.
- ___10. Cicero in senatu, praesente Catalina, vehementem orationem habuit...
- ___11. Cicero in senatu, praesente Catalina, vehementem orationem habuit et consilia eius patefecit; tum ille, incendium suum ruina se restincturum esse minitans, Roma profugit et ad exercitum, quem paraverat, profectus est signa illaturus urbi.
- ___12. Cicero in senatu, praesente Catalina, vehementem orationem habuit et consilia eius patefecit; tum ille, incendium suum ruina se restincturum esse minitans, Roma profugit et ad exercitum, quem paraverat, profectus est signa illaturus urbi.

III. Sentence Architecture – write each clause on its own line & identify the type of clause.

1. Cum nulla re magis ad summos in re publica honores viam muniri posse intellegeret quam arte dicendi et eloquentia, toto animo in eius studium incubuit; in quo quidem ita versatus est ut non solum eos qui in foro et iudiciis causas dicerent studiose sectaretur, sed privatim quoque diligentissime se exerceat.
2. Catilina rei familiaris, quam profuderat, inopia et dominandi cupiditate incensus erat indignatusque quod in petitione consulatus repulsam passus esset; coniuratione igitur facta senatum interimere, consules trucidare, urbem incendere, diripere aerarium constituerat.
3. Cicero in senatu, praesente Catalina, vehementem orationem habuit et consilia eius patefecit; tum ille, incendium suum ruina se restincturum esse minitans, Roma profugit et ad exercitum, quem paraverat, profectus est signa illaturus urbi.

